THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LVIII-No. 33—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 18th, 1919. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Bridge Street, East. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

SALE OF

MILLINERY

FOR JULY.

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Trimmed Hats in black and colors at big reductions, including Untrimmed Hats

AT HALF PRICE.

Misses' and Children's Milan Straw Hats in White, Black and Brown. Regular price $4 to $5. Sale Price $2.00 and $3.25.

Blouses

in Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepe at reduced prices.

Hosiery

black, white and grey in Lisle and Silk at 75c.

The Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869
Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up....$14,000,000
Reserve Funds.. ... 15,500,000

540 Branches

throughout Canada, Nfld., West Indies, in Central and South America,

London, Eng., New York, N.Y.

Savings Department

at all Branches. Deposits received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

Napanee Branch—
R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.
Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.
Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.
Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Notice!

July 17th, 1919

Owing to great changes in my business, all accounts, large or small, must be settled inside of thirty days from this date. By Cash or Joint Notes.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

THE GLORIOUS 12TH AT NAPANEE

2000 Orangemen Walk

The glorious 12th was fittingly celebrated at Napanee on Saturday. From early morning lodges and visitors began to arrive and by noon the town was filled with one of the largest crowds ever seen here for an Orange celebration.

At one o'clock the lodges assembled at the armouries and formed up on the market square for the procesion to the Driving Park, where the day's celebration was held.

It is estimated that there was close on two thousand Orangemen in the parade.

The following is a list of lodges present, and order of procession, as arranged by the committee for July 12th, 1919 :

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON DISTRICT

District of Lennox—
Union Jack at head.
Napanee Band.
Napanee L.O.L. No. 358, Napanee.
King Edward L.O.L. No. 2076 Napanee.
Roblin L.O.L. No. 524, Roblin.
Bay View L.O.L. No. 870, Bethany
Hamburgh L.O.L. No. 1211, Sillsville.
Forest Mills L.O.L. No. 1244, Forest Mills.
Selby L.O.L. No. 2281, Selby.

District of Addington—
Tamworth L.O.L. No. 159, Tamworth.
Camden East L.O.L. No. 368, Camden East.
Enterprise L.O.L. No. 431, Enterprise.
Croydon L.O.L. No. 490, Croydon.
Colebrook L.O.L. No. 532, Colebrook.
Centreville L.O.L. No. 756, Centreville.
Lime Lake L.O.L. No. 1113, Lime Lake.
Marlbank L.O.L. No. 2285, Marlbank.
Newburgh L.O.L. No. 2589, Newburgh.
Moscow L.O.L. No. 2711, Moscow.

Countyy of South Leeds—
Fife and Drum Band.
Landsdowne L.O.L. No. 26, Landsdown.
Protection L.O.L. No. 51, Gananoque.

County of Prince Edward—
Picton L.O.L. No. 488, Picton.
Northport L.O.L. No. 1013, Northport.

County of South Hastings—
Mohawk C. and C. L.O.L. No. 90, Deseronto.
Ebeneazer L.O.L. No. 974, Ebeneazer.
Point Anne L.O.L. No. 2599, Point Anne.

County of South Frontenac—
District No. 1.
B. C. H. A. Band.
Marshall L.O.L. No. 6, Kingston.
Kingston L.O.L. No. 316, Kingston.
Inverary L.O.L. No. 336, Inverary.
Tryandfenders L. O. L. No. 352, Kingston.
Sunbury L.O.L. No. 365, Sunbury.
Portsmouth L.O.L. 481, Kingston.
Pine Hill L.O.L. No. 709, Ashendell.
Woodburn L.O.L. No. 912, Woodburn.
Battersea L.LO.L. No. 1001, Battersea.
Dufferin L.O.L. No. 1269, Dufferin.

Lady Orange Lodges in cars—
Gananoque L.O.B.A. No. 48, Gananoque.
Napanee L.O.B.A. No. 245, Napanee.
The Chairman of Joint Committee and Speakers in cars.

VOTERS' LIST, 1919

Municipality of Village of Bath, County of Lennox and Addington

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office, at Bath, on the 15th day of July, 1919, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby cal l upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

E. P. SHEPHARD,
Clerk of the Vilage of Bath

Dated at Bath this 15th day of July, 1919.

PROGRAMME AT PARK

Mr. Johnston Cousens, County Master Chairman.

Band.......................Napanee
Address..........Rev. Rogers
Band.......................R.C.H.A.
Address..........Rev. Fraser Bell
Band.......................Napanee
Address..........Rev. Spencer
Band.......................R.C.H.A.
Address.....R. A. Fowler, M.P.P.
Band.......................Napanee
Address..........W. J. Paul, M.P.
Band.......................R.C.H.A.
Address..Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P.

J. N. Osborne, Chairman, then thanked the speakers and all for their attendance.

GOD SAVE THE KING
By R.C.H.A. Band

DENBIGH

Mr. M. Ready, who has been employed in New Ontario for quite a while, arrived home last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. Adams, who has been away a few weeks visiting friends in Kingston and places across the line, has also returned home accompanied by her son, who is enjoying a visit with his parents and renewing old acquaintances here.

Miss Flora Fritsch, New York State, Nurse in training, is for a couple of weeks a welcome guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fritsch.

William Berndt, who has acquired a homestead in Saskatchewan, and has been busy improving it, has arrived at his old home to assist his parents during the busy season.

Mr. Frank Rogers, our reeve, who has been attending the June session of the County Council in Napanee has arrived home.

Rev. C F Christianson has been away attending the annual session of the Lutheran Synod of Canada, which was held this year in Preston, Ont.,

Performing statute Labor has been the order of the day lately though some of the farmers have commenced haying.

A number from here attended Tamworth last week.

YARKER

Yarker and Colebrooke were well represented on the 12th of July, both at Harrowsmith and Napanee.

It is well to see the young men again taking to baseball and Yarker now has an able club. The married men and single men played a game, resulting in the defeat of the married men by two runs.

Shipments from the basket factory are being sent as far east as Halifax and west as far as Vancouver.

Louis Edgar was bitten on the cheek by a dog, but no serious results are likely to follow as every precaution has been taken.

This rain will assure a good crop of berries.

Alpheus VanLuven is missed from the village. He is at his son Mac's home in Kingston.

Mrs. Meyers Warner, of Kingston, is at her father's home for a few days' visit.

Helen and Jean Shibley, of Harrowsmith, are at Grandpa Winter's for a few days.

Elmer Alton, John Garrison, and Harold Oldham, who have been in active service in France, have returned home safe and well.

Only one Yarker boy is yet to return, Kenneth Martin. The boys who were born here, and did not return, and who gave up their lives in the recent war are : Ross Simpkins, Frank Irish, and Kenneth Cambridge. A memorial tablet should be placed in the public school for the boys who have fallen.

Reuben Garrison has had his fine residence painted.

A. W. Benjamin is having his office, garage, and his barn painted.

John Main's residence has been improved by the addition of a fine verandah.

Roy Skinner has purchased an auto.

The road is now open between Yarker and Colebrooke.

Damon Carroll has painted his residence, and Ab. Carroll is fitting up his residence.

With the new brick cheese factory that section of Yarker will look fine.

L. Freeman has resigned as teller of the Merchants Bank. There are two new men now in the bank.

The parsonage and Wesley Vanalstine have laid down cement walks.

One of the things needed now in the village is for each resident to cut down all burdocks thistles, and weeds. There are too many of them to be seen.

A new covering will be laid to Yarker bridge over Napanee river.

Pure Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, **at NIXON'S.**

Napanee Fair

Napanee Driving Park Grounds

September 9th and 10th

Everything in place on morning of first day. Two full days.

Get ready for it.

PRESENTATION

On Wednesday evening of last week a few of the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sills, Pleasant Valley, to the number of about seventy gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sills and presented them with an address, and each with a handsome rocking chair.

The presentation was made by Messrs. E. P. Smith, M. Dupree and John Cline, and Mr. Z. A. Grooms read the address, as follows :

Pleasant Valley, July 8th, 1919

To Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Sills :

Dear Friends :—

The people of this vicinity have assembled at your home this evening for the purpose of conveying to you, in some degree, the high esteem in which you are held in thic community, where you have resided so long, and from which you are about to take your departure.

During the years of our association with you, your life of diligence in business, and faithfulness in the discharge of essential duty, also your high standard of progressiveness has been to us a continued inspiration.

Your honesty and integrity and your observance of that standard of justice and right discipline which always promotes true citizenship, and stands for the best culture and highest interests of a neighborhood, has appealed to us, and merited our love and appreciation.

In connection with the church your support and practical co-operation have always been of the dependable kind, your neighborly kindness and consideration of the different needs of the community have been exempliary for good.

We regret very much your departure, for while it is always possible to get good new neighbors we are always sorry to see the tried ones go.

And now in connection with this inadequate expression of what we feel, we ask you to accept these chairs as a tangible token.

We sincerely hope that you will be happy in your new place of abode where we trust you will meet with those who are worthy of your association, and we also humbly pray that your remaining days may be attended with the richest blessings, and when all duties are ended you may receive a crown in the life beyond.

E. P. SMITH,
M. DUPREE,
JOHN CLINE.

Mr. Sills on behalf of himself and wife made an appropriate reply expressing their appreciation of the beautiful gifts, and their regret at leaving the neighborhood, but as they are going to reside in Napanee they will not be far away.

The visitors came well provided with good things to eat and an enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

TAMWORTH

On July 3rd, Michael J. Kearns, an esteemed resident of Tamworth passed to his eternal reward. Deceased had been in failing health for the past six months Previous to his demise alarming symptoms of bronchitis began to develop, whish apprized the sufferer that the end was fast approaching. Although at times his sufferinggs were intense, his great patience and cheerful resignation were marvellous. Being of a bright and genial disposition he had always hosts of admiring friends. Fortified with the rites of the church and surrounded by his family and relatives, he passed away. A long cortege of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the remains to the Roman Catholic Church at Erinsville on Saturday morning, where a solemn requeim mass was sung by Rev. Father McDonald, then his remains were placed in the family plot. He is survived by three sisters and five brothers, all of whom were present at his bedside. He also leaves to mourn his loss, his wife, four daughters, and three sons, Jay, Michael, Thomas, Stella, Margaret, Mary, at home, and Mrs. Edward Clair, Enterprise.

ENTERPRISE EAST

The farmers are all busy haying, which is a bountiful crop almost everywhere in this section. Grain prospects are not so good.

The children have all tried their examinations and are now enjoying the holidays.

The heavy rain of last week was greatly appreciated by the farmers.

Picking berries is now the general occupation.

Quite a number from here attended the ball in Tamworth last week.

Miss Sadie Kelly is visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Anna Finn has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her sisters on Wolfe Island.

Miss Gracie Foster spent the week end the guest of Miss Julia Tupah.

Mr. Leonard Finn has gone to Bethany Junction as relieving agent at the C. P. R. Station for two weeks.

Mrs James McDonald, Inverary, has returned home after spending the past two weeks with Mrs. J. B. Fisher.

Misses Mary Dillon and Bernice Dunn are recovering from their recent operations in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston.

Blaud's "Improved" Iron Pills, two ounces for 25c., at WALLACE'S Drugg Store.

PROMOTIONS

JR. IV TO SR. IV.

Names arranged alphebetically. Those marked with a ' low in one subject, or in the total.

Carmichael, E.
Cottle, E.
Caton, W.
Cooke, E.
'Clarke, W.
Cooke, M.
Daly, W.
Davy, H.
'Fox, M.
'Ford, M.
Garrett, C.
'Kouber, M.
McGee, F.
Mills, F.
Osborne, E.
Perry, L.
Reid, N.
Robinson, G.
Smith, L.
Smith, B.
Tierney, K.
'Waller, T.
'Walker, C.
Walters, A.
Wilson, S.

WATERCOMBE

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, Harold Bartlett and Frank Sweeney, of Rochester, are at the "Oaks" for the summer.

Mrs. J. Joy, Mrs. R. Friedsam and little son, of Vancouver, B.C., have rented the "Pines" for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy and family, and Mrs. C. Cornell have opened their cottage, "The Birches."

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Walters and family are at their cotage, "Walterita Lodge."

Mrs. Will Ming spent a few days last week at the "Oaks."

Bill Daly visited Allan Walters last week.

Tillie Waller Norma Ballard, Christobell Taylor and Donald Caton are visiting at the 'Birches.'

Mr. and Mrs. Rich, of Rochester spent a week-end at the "Oaks."

Billy Barrett was at camp on Sunday.

Miss Aggige and Mr. Ernest Walters spent Sunday with Mrs. Joy at the "Pines."

Miss Joe Vrooman spent the week-end at the "Oaks."

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Boyle, and Mrs. W. Greer, of Brandon, Man., spent Sunday at the "Birches."

Mr. and Mrs. T. Naylor, and Miss Naylor, Miss Warren and Mrs. Thos. Warren, Deseronto, Mr. W. Huff, Mr. Geo. Degroff, were at the "Oaks" Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Wilson were guests at the "Birches" Sunday.

The campers were very disappointed one day this week when a gentleman came to camp and challenged one of the campers to a motor boat race, but at the appointed time failed to appear. Do you suppose he was afraid ?

Mrs. B. F. Davy, Harold Bartlett and Frank Sweeney attended the "dance" Tuesday evening.

Don't miss the new Palm Olive Soap deal at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

ODESSA

Visitors : Mrs. (Dr.) Nixon and sons, Lorne and Ford, Ottawa, with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Aylsworth. Rev. Mr. Latimer and Mrs. Latimer and children with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bedford. Fred Decker, Kingston, with Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Mabee. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Graham and family, Toronto, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham. Mrs. George Ettinger and daughter, Bessie, of Kingston, with Mr. and Mrs. George Watts. Mr. and Mrs. J. Millin, Windsor, with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davy. Mrs. German and children, Raymond and Doris, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, returned to their home in Rochester, N.Y., last Saturday.

Mr. Mullin, K.C., late of Omaha, member of the American council, who has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. James McConnell, returned to his home in Toronto last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snider, who have been spending a few days in Sydenham returned last Tuesday

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sharpe and Miss Marjorie Munroe spent last Friday gguests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman, of Camden East.

Mrs. Jas. Bailey who has been in the Kingston General Hospital for the past two weeks, returned to her home last Sunday.

Mrs. Calvin Montgomery, who has been spending some time in Peterboro, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkins left last Saturday to visit relatives in Rochester.

The many friends of Geo. Denyes were sorry to hear that he passed away a few days ago at his home in St. Louis. The funeral was held from the home of his brother, James Denyes, Violet, last Sunday morning and interment in the family plot in Violet cemetery.

A pleasant time was spent last Wednesday evening in the township hall, when about sixty friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robinson met, the occassion being a variety shower. The presents were handsome and useful, which told of the esteem in which the bride and groom are held. The evening was spent with dancing and cards. The abundant supply of eatables reflected great credit on those interested in furnishing the supplies.

A baby girl has come to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lockwood.

Found on Flanders' Fields.

I found on the shelled ploughed fields of Flanders an English Book of Prayer, and as I turned back its tattered leaves something fluttered out like a startled bird from its lair. I stooped to look at the crimson thing, that lay quivering at my feet, when there came to my heart a great longing for my own, my native heath, as in my hand I held and gazed with yearning upon a crimson maple leaf. It was not dyed this deep dark color by autumn's hoary frost, but in the life blood of the Canadian lad who so nobly paid the cost.—Mabel Sandilands Robb.

Make Use of Your Pasture

Have you good pasture going to waste? If so, increase your herd and make use of it.

This Bank makes a special feature of loans to farmers. Have a talk with our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK 568

NAPANEE BRANCH : F. COTTLE, Manager.

Do Your Banking by R. F. D.

Make the mail your messenger ; and save yourself the long rides to town.

Deposits may be made—butter and cheese cheques cashed—money withdrawn—just as easily and safely by mail as in person.

Write the manager to tell you all about this convenient plan of *Banking By Mail*—or call in and have it explained, the next time you are town.

14

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA and PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Mgr.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

The Caribou In the Far North Seek New Pastures.

The one sign of spring which Athabasca Landing, Alta., considers really dependable is now in evidence—the caribou are off for the north. According to word from hunters and scouts, they left the sheltered valleys and woodlands south of Churchill river, their winter feeding grounds, and began to press toward the Great Barrens on March 25. Therefore spring was at hand in Northern Canada. The Arctic deer know best. They never start on this thousand-mile journey back to the tundra pastures until they are sure. A Hudson Bay trapper, just in with his catch of furs from the Artillery Lake country, said that he was awakened early one morning by a great noise that sounded like a storm tearing through the forest, or ice breaking up in the lake. It was the caribou rattling and clashing their horns together. Valley and hills were black with the herd, which poured in a solid stream out of the south. It took them fourteen days and nights, the trapper declared, to pass his camp.

There are many different estimates of caribou in northern Canada. Inspectors of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose patrol formerly extended from Hudson Bay to Great Slave Lake, said 60,000,000. Frequently plans have been put forward for turning these vast herds into a source of the national meat supply. One proposes rounding up the caribou with cowboys and driving them into the cattle country of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, there to domesticate them. Another would send hunting parties into the region about Chesterfield Inlet, which is the heart of the caribou country, and thence ship out the meat to eastern Canadian markets, either by Hudson Strait and the Atlantic or by way of James Bay and so overland. The completion of the Hudson Bay railway this summer, however, will solve the problem for that whole region, and when the Alberta Great Waterways road is ready, shipments can be made from the caribou grounds of Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie Basin to western Canadian cities by the Peace River route, and this latter, it is thought, will be the first plan tried.

The Pearl Shell Industry.

The pearl shell industry is largely carried on in Australia, especially in Queensland and other parts of the country. The pearl oyster is found along the northern and western coasts of Australia for a distance of over two thousand miles. On the north coast the pearls taken out are of small size, but the shells themselves are an important commercial product. The Shark Bay pearl industry is carried on both for pearls and shells, usually with the aid of diving apparatus. In tropical Queensland pearl shell-diving is actively pursued, and is by far the most important of the fishing industries. Tortoise shell is also obtained on these coasts. Two distinct species of mother of pearl are exported from Western Australia, the principal trade being done with the large shell—Meleagrina margaritifera—whose distribution is limited to tropical waters. It is used for the larger manufactured articles, such as knife and fork handles, large buttons, and inlaid work. The largest and finest pearls are obtained from this shell. The second species is the one known commercially as the Shark Bay variety—Meleagrina imbricata—which is smaller and used chiefly for the manufacture of small buttons.—Family Herald.

No Cheap Cuts.

"Instead of going without beef altogether, why don't you accustom yourself to eating the cheaper cuts?" "There are no cheaper cuts. There are only the expensive, the more expensive and the unattainable."

Grape Juice and Lime Juice, all size bottles, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Grocery Business

Having taken over the business of Mr. Theo. Windover, on the Market, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public in a full line of groceries of superior quality. A liberal patronage is solicited. Business conducted on Cash System.

ALEX. DENISON

SAVING.—The foundation of almost every successful business venture is built on **Savings.**

The Standard Bank of Canada can be of great assistance in helping you to develop your business.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE - - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT:
BELLEVILLE, BLOOMFIELD, BRIGHTON,
CAMDEN EAST, NEWBURGH,
PICTON, TRENTON, WELLINGTON.

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. B. F. DAVY.

WANTED—Good general servant. Apply MRS. G. B. CURRAN, Bridge Street, West. 31

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MILLS. 1tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN 42-t-f

NOTICE—My wife, Gertrude Pearson has left my bed and board and I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. THOMAS PEARSON. 33a

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

WANTED—Good maid wanted for beginning of August, highest wages. Apply at once to MRS. HERBERT DALY. Bridge Street, West. 31tf

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 99 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and some clean Timothy for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 26-tf

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshire Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14 tf

FOR SALE—Stone House, on Donald street, combination heating, hot and cold water, large lot, good barn. Terms—half cash, balance on long time if desired. For particulars see J. T. MILSAP, Napanee. 28tf

TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until **12 o'clock noon, Friday, July 25, 1919,** for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the Caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 3, 1919. 32-b

WALLACE'S good Spices make good pickles.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
26m Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51y

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, *by successful men and women the world over.*

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9-3m

"Standard Time."

There has been a great deal of disputing in Canada as to which time is "standard time." The champions of the old time called it "standard time" until their claim was at last contested by the people who favored daylight saving. After considerable controversy regarding the term, the people of London, Ont., secured a final verdict by making a direct enquiry to the Greenwich (England) Observatory, which sets the time for the world. It was learned that "daylight saving" is standard time. Greenwich Observatory is operating on daylight-saving time in concord with the British law, which advanced the clocks an hour during the summer months. As a result daylight-saving advocates contend that they are in a position to fight the matter out in the courts. The law prescribes that "standard time" is five hours in advance of the time of Greenwich Observatory. Thus daylight-saving supporters contend that when England adopted the change the whole of the Province of Ontario was automatically forced to follow suit.

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copalline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

F. A. McDonald, mine captain in the Foster Mine at Cobalt, was killed by a blast.

Toronto teamsters engaged in handling freight responded to the strike order.

Good rainfalls have improved crop prospects in South Alberta and in Saskatchewan.

Meats are said to be the highest in price in Winnipeg that they have ever been there.

A New York soldier, who served with the C. E. F., was found dead at the K. of C. Hostel, Toronto.

Two Toronto rinks, both from the Canada Club, qualified to play in the semi-finals for the O. B. A. trophy.

At the request of the Toronto Railway Co. the Ontario Railway Board returned control of the system to the company.

Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, commander of the First Canadian Division, was tendered a civic reception at Quebec.

The Allies have approved the plan of a concerted attack on Petrograd by Finnish troops and the forces of Admiral Kolchak.

H. A. Harrington, Assistant Fuel Commissioner for Ontario, warned industrial establishments to get in coal supplies at once.

Alfred Cuddy, chief constable of Calgary, and formerly of Toronto, has been appointed Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police.

The British Government made a profit of approximately 16,000,000 pounds from premiums shipping war risk insurance during the war.

Marquis of Bute has sold his collieries in Wales and has ceased to be an owner of coal mines. He has also disposed of several of his land interests.

The receipts for the Willard-Dempsey bout fell far short of expectations. Tex Rickard announced at Toledo that the attendance was 20,000 and the returns $454,000.

THURSDAY.

The 36th Regiment has formed an association.

Premier Massey of New Zealand spent Wednesday in Toronto.

Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum urges the formation of a Canadian air force.

The Canadian loan for $75,000,000 was quickly oversubscribed in New York.

About 5,000 morphine tablets were found on a batch of soldiers at Kingston.

Rev. John A. Morrison died in Toronto of blood-poisoning contracted from a barber's razor.

Samuel Gompers will sail for Europe this week to take part in the Trades Union Congress.

City of Toledo charity funds derived $30,000 from the Willard-Dempsey bout held on July 4.

Bolshevik literature was distributed in dark spots on streets of Fredericton to crowds leaving a circus performance.

German and Austrian aliens in the United States on parole will be released from all parole obligations when peace is proclaimed.

Rev. P. C. L. Harris, well known as an agent of the Children's Aid Society at Guelph and in Toronto, died at Santa Rosa, California.

Suicide among the German officers is increasing to an alarming extent. The causes are said to be patriotic despair and loss of social position.

The military special, with New Brunswick men off the Olympic, was derailed about 48 miles west of Truro, but no one was very seriously hurt.

Maj.-Gen. Gwatkin, Chief of Staff of the Canadian Militia, who returns shortly to the Imperial army, is to be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. J. H. Elmsley.

FRIDAY.

The Government announced the appointment of enumerators for the coming referendum.

Steven Marcoso was instantly killed by the caving in of a tunnel in the Walkerville coal yards.

Mayor Church, City Council and civic officials of Toronto inspected the power plant at Chippawa.

Sir Augustus Nanton and Mr. A. W. Austin were made vice-presidents of the Dominion Bank.

Leonard Macklin, of Goderich, 18 years old, son of Dr. A. H. Macklin, was drowned while canoeing in Lake Huron.

Sergt. Harvey Davison, 71st Battalion, 28 years old, and recently married, was electrocuted at his brother's home in Woodstock.

Nazzerino Tonassin, an Italian carpenter, was killed by a fall to a cement floor while at work on the Hydro Canal construction.

Securities valued at $2,000,000 belonging to former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria have been declared forfeited by the British courts.

The Swiss police have discovered that the Bolshevists have been operating a counterfeiting plant at Zurich. A number of arrests have been made.

H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., the Liberal leader, addressing South Toronto Liberals, condemned the practice of using enumerators in compiling the voters' lists.

The British Government has decided to apoint a Parliamentary body to report on some measure for legislative evolution along the lines of federalism.

The striking Windsor carmen rejected the offer of 50 cents maximum made by the Ontario Railway Board, which took over the S., W. & A. Ry. system in the morning.

The ocean liner Grampian on Thursday collided with an iceberg off Cape Race. Two of the crew were killed and two injured. The steamship was badly damaged, but made her way to St. John's, Nfld.

SATURDAY.

London, Ont., is to have a U. S. consular representative.

There is a movement in North Toronto to secede from the city.

The Provincial Normal School examination results were announced.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the One Big Union.

The Empress of Britain brought more than three thousand soldiers to Quebec.

Foreigners in Welland and vicinity are curtly refusing good offers of employment.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is set for the 22nd September at Hamilton.

London Street Railway Company inaugurated higher fares, with scarcely any serious protest.

Three allied warships have been despatched to Fiume to assist in maintaining order in that port.

Mrs. Angus Mackenzie, wife of a Yarmouth farmer, was found drowned in Pinafore Lake, near St. Thomas.

The Celtic arrived at Halifax with a number of officers and nursing sisters, but very few private members of the C.E.F.

In the first Varsity cricket game played since 1914, Oxford yesterday defeated Cambridge at the famous Lord's enclosure.

Robert Earle Johnston, aged 3, was killed by an auto, being the second member of the family to meet death in that way.

Trade between the United States and Germany, Acting Secretary Polk of the U. S. State Department states, will be resumed immediately.

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, Berlin, will probably be appointed German Ambassador at Washington, a despatch from Hamburg states.

Windsor Street Railway employes refused the Ontario Railway Board's offer of the entire earnings of the company, saying they will stay out for the 50 to 60 cent rates.

It now seems possible that owing to the existence of a clause in the new German constitution the Allies may demand the ratification of the Peace Treaty by such states as Bavaria.

MONDAY.

Tony Nicque was killed in Toronto when a motor car turned turtle.

John Verral died at Hamilton as a result of a motoring accident.

Nine thousand Orangemen walked in Toronto in the annual 12th of July parade.

Australia is hoping to pay her war debts out of the indemnities paid to the Allies.

An official reception was given to No. 1 General Hospital by the University of Toronto.

The Italian delegation at the Peace Conference is asking for a concession at Tientsin, China.

Joe Matis, a Hungarian, was drowned at Owen Sound when an old punt sprang a leak.

Capt. Martin of Calgary qualified to compete in the final for the London Daily Graphic first prize.

Orange celebrations were held in many centres on Saturday, with much enthusiasm and large crowds.

Five men were arrested by an Oakville constable, after a wild chase, on a charge of stealing a motor car.

President Wilson has vetoed the Agricultural Bill because of its provision repealing the daylight-saving law.

The first Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has adopted a motion to introduce woman suffrage in Holland.

The French gunboat La Somme arrived at Montreal to take part in the celebration to-day of the Fall of the Bastille.

A sixth barn in the township of Glenelg has been burned within a short period, and the incendiary is yet uncaught.

St. Catharines and surrounding towns and villages are threatened with a bread famine owing to labor troubles with the bakeries and bread drivers.

TUESDAY.

The teamsters are still on strike in Toronto.

A victory parade marched under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris yesterday.

Canadian Salt made a ten-point advance on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Winnipeg strike leaders addressed a mass meeting in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Premier Borden issued a statement regarding industrial and labor conditions.

A seventh incendiary barn fire within three months in the township of Glenelg occurred yesterday.

The Crown Prince of Italy is to leave during the fall for a tour of North and South American cities.

The Ontario Referendum Committee is busy organizing the vote for prohibition at the coming referendum.

Three of the ringleaders connected with the murder of an English railway official in Egypt have been hanged.

Gen. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal.

Leo Muller, an interned German, died at Vernon camp, B. C., of injuries sustained in a brawl with a fellow prisoner.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, who reached Ottawa Sunday night from Paris, resumed his duties as Minister of Justice yesterday.

Lt.-Col. John A. Amyot, C.M.G., of Toronto, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the new Federal Department of Health.

Premier Venizelos of Greece has taken the initiative in the formation of a new Balkan League. Roumania, it is said, will not join.

William R. Tilden, jr., and Samuel Hardy yesterday qualified to play in the fifth round in the U. S. A. National clay court tennis championships.

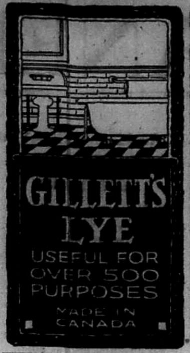
Mathew Doherty, an orderly in Qualicum Military Hospital, near Nanaimo, B.C., was shot and killed, it is alleged, by J. G. Duggan, another orderly, in a quarrel over money matters.

A Luxury.

Grown-ups hardly appreciate how deeply their talk of money sinks into the mind of a child. In the strenuous days of war and income taxes one small girl of six was told over and over again that she could not have this or that because they "couldn't afford it." Nothing she really wanted could be hers apparently, and all must be shared with the two younger brothers of the family. One morning she learned of the advent of a third brother. She received the news in thoughtful silence. Then grandma came into the nursery saying, "Jane, wouldn't you like to see baby brother?" An unattractive little pink creature lay in his basket. With a disapproving glance at brother number 3, Jane turned to ask severely: "Mamma, do you think we could afford this?"

The Allies.

The Allies included Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Japan, United States, Montenegro, Serbia, China, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, Liberia, Panama, San Marino, Siam, Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Ecuador.



ENVER PASHA WILL PAY

Chief Turkish Criminal Is Sentenced to Death.

New Ottoman Government Is Showing Its Friendship for Allies by Punishing Men Who Dragged Their Country Into the War on the Side of Central Powers—Armenian Massacres to Be Avenged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Three members of the Turkish military clique were sentenced to death on Saturday for war crimes, and two others were given 15 years' imprisonment, by a court-martial appointed by the new Turkish Government.

Those receiving the death penalty were: Enver Pasha, former Minister of War; Talaat Bey, former Minister of the Interior, and Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine; Djavid Bey, former Miniser of Finance, and Ala Gakiazim, former Sheik-ul-Islam, escaped with prison sentences.

The new Turkish Government, avowedly pro-ally, apparently has made good its promise of several weeks ago that it would spare the Peace Conference the trouble of punishing those who were responsible for the Armenian massacres and other international crimes. Kemal Bey, one of the Enver's associates, was recently tried and hung for complicity in these outrages. Several other former Government officials, army and navy officers are still to be tried.

Enver Pasha was the most powerful figure in Turkey previous to her military collapse. His father was a penniless carpenter, but for some slight favor to Abdul Hamid, then Sultan, his son was educated as an army officer. At the time of the Young Turk revolution Enver became head of the Administrative Committee, [illegible] brought Turkey into the war on the side of Germany and virtually became dictator.

When the armistice was signed, Enver, Talaat and Djemal looted the treasury of $15,000,000 and fled, but were recaptured.

A SNUB FOR BERLIN.

Inter-Allied Commission Will Hold Tight Rein.

COBLENZ, July 15. — The Inter-allied Rhineland commission which is preparing to take over the command of the occupied areas from the Allied armies as soon as the peace treaty is ratified by three of the principal allied powers is determined not to deal with the Government at Berlin, but with the existing German administrative organizations on the left bank of the Rhine.

A move by Berlin to secure a voice in the government of the Rhineland under the commission met with a rebuff this week. Herr von Stark was appointed governor of the occupied areas by Berlin and sent to Coblenz to attempt to persuade the commission to deal with the heads of the Rhineland organizations through him. The inter-allied commissioners contend that there is no provision in the treaty for dealing with a representative of the government at Berlin.

The inter-allied Rhineland commission has issued a notice to civilians in the occupied areas that trade would be re-established immediately between the interior of Germany and the occupied areas under certain restrictions. This action was taken after official notification had been received from Paris that the blockade had been lifted.

Turks Routed by Greeks.

SALONICA, July 15.—The Greek army operating south of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, is driving the Turkish forces there rapidly backward, forcing them to abandon guns in their flight, according to a statement issued by Greek army headquarters here. The Turks left the bodies of more than 80 Greek women and children in a mutilated condition behind them, the statement declares. The text reads:

"The advance guard of our Aidin column, after seizing the fords of the Menderes river, pursued the Turks toward Kerivan. The hard-pressed Turks abandoned their howitzers. Our troops found the mutilated bodies of 84 Greek women and children in a ravine."

Young Lieutenant Shot.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., July 15. —Walter G. Squires, a construction engineer who recently returned from France, was shot dead in sight of a large crowd leaving a baseball park here Sunday. Jos. Mumteterto, alleged to have fired the shot, was roughly handled by the crowd, and was then taken to the police station, where he said that Squires had jostled him as they were leaving the park. Squires was getting into an automobile with his fiancee when he was shot.

Returned Man Ends Own Life.

TORONTO, July 15. — After several fruitless attempts to persuade his wife to return to him, Ross Patillo, a returned soldier, residing at 40 Winchester street with his parents, committed suicide on Saturday night by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid.

DEFENDS DAYLIGHT SAVING.

President Wilson Vetoes the Repeal of the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Daylight saving will continue to be the law in the United States next year. The Agricultural Appropriation Bill was passed during the absence of President Wilson in France, and it had a rider repealing the daylight saving law. When the President returned last week, he vetoed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The opponents of daylight saving got their last opportunity Monday, but the House failed to pass the bill over the President's veto. Daylight saving will accordingly be put into force in the United States again in 1920.

In giving his reasons for vetoeing the Agriculture Bill, President Wilson said on Monday:—

"I realize, of course, the great inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of this legislation at this time. But I feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that "on and after two o'clock ante-meridian on Sunday, October 26, 1919, next the act entitled an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States be and the same is hereby repealed.'

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very grave inconvenience to the country and I think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience; it would involve a serious economic loss.

"The act of March 19, 1918, to save daylight resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country, but also from observation of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries, where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economy.

"That act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and in substantial economies of energy because of the very different effect of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light.

"It, moreover, served the daily conveniences of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, and the overwhelming testimony of its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

HUNS WERE RESPONSIBLE.

Suits Arising From Sinking of the Lusitania Dismissed.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A final decree dismissing all damage suits against the Cunard S. S. Co., as the result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and barring any similar suits which might be brought in future, was signed Monday in the U. S. District Court by Judge Julius M. Mayer. A total of sixty-four claims, aggregating between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, had been brought against the company.

In his decree Judge Mayer intimated that the claimants might be reimbursed for their pecuniary losses through indemnities collected by the United States from the German Government. The decree, which was based upon the original opinion written by him August 26, 1918, read in part:

"The sinking of the S. S. Lusitania on May 7, 1915, and the consequent loss of life and property were caused solely by the illegal act of the Imperial German Government acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, and petitioners are not liable to any extent for any loss, damage or injury, nor for any claim which also ever in any way arising out of, or in consequence of the unlawful attack by a German submersible upon the said ship."

The damage suits are dismissed without costs and the officers of the Lusitania are absolved from any fault or neglect in the loss of the ship.

UKRAINE OVERRUN.

Country Is Determined to Fight For Its Liberty.

VIENNA, July 15. — The Ukranians will never give in to the Poles who are advancing into their country, according to a message received here from M. Temniky, premier of the Ukranian Government of Gen. Petlura. He added that the Ukraine would not join a Russian federation.

"Overrun by Russians, Germans, Poles and Bolsheviki, the fate of the Ukraine is worse than that of Belgium," the Premier's message says. "We are also fighting an epidemic, but we will have liberty if it takes twenty years.

"In the army of Gen. Haller are many men in khaki uniforms, calling themselves Americans, who are assisting the Poles in burning our villages and killing our civilians in such places as Tchertche, east of Lemberg. The Poles also are closing the Ukranian schools and churches and burning books printed in our language.

"We will not return to old Russia even if Bolshevism is put down. It has been suggested that we join Admiral Kolchak, but he speaks soft, now, but when he is strong he will attempt to force us into a federation. I do not think the free peoples of the western world will furnish soldiers to press down those who wish liberty."

Khaki University Closed.

LONDON, July 15. — The Khaki University, established for the education of Canadian forces, closed on Monday, after highly successful operations.

Elections In Bohemia.

VIENNA, July 15.—Complete results of the elections in Bohemia show that 4,500,000 votes were cast. Sixty-eight per cent. of the voters were Czechs, according to reports here, while the remainder were Germans.

Canadians Mentioned.

LONDON, July 15. — Fourteen pages of the London Gazette for Saturday were devoted to the names of Canadians, of all ranks, submitted by Field Marshal Haig as deserving of special mention.

RE-CROSSED ATLANTIC

R-34 Made Return Journey to England Safely.

Giant British Dirigible Made Flying History, Being the First Airship to Cross the Ocean and Go Back Again — Landed In Pulham on Sunday Morning Without Any Mishap.

PULHAM, Norfolk, England, July 15.—Great Britain's mammoth trans-Atlantic air pioneer, the dirigible R-34, arrived at the air station here at 6.56 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, Sunday, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States and return. The R-34 poked her nose out of the clouds northeast of this village and, after circling the flying field three times, glided gently to the ground, and ten minutes later was housed in the dirigible shed. The voyage from Long Island was without particular incident, and was completed in approximately 75 hours. Soon after daybreak 400 men stationed at the airdrome were roused from their sleep to meet the ship.

The lookouts took positions in towers and wireless operators prepared to pick up messages from the airship. The sun rose bright, but soon afterwards was obscured by clouds. There was no wind and those on watch were confident that the dirigible would arrive on time.

Shouts from those on the field greeted the first sight of the long, gray body low on the horizon. As the R-34 approached the field she dropped from a height of 5,000 feet to 2,000 feet. The men who were to aid the airship in landing were ordered to their positions and waited silently as the ship circled the field, dropping lower and lower.

When Major G. H. Scott, her commander, had manoeuvred the airship into position for the landing, the water ballast was thrown overboard to steady her and a rope was thrown from the bow. The rope was grasped by eager hands, and the giant ship moved gently across the field to the shed where the delicate operation of landing her was completed quickly without accident.

As the ship was warped into the shed the band played "Keep the Home Fires Burning." The crowd was too intent in watching the ship to notice the music, while the whirr of the propellers made it inaudible to the men in the R-34.

The tired, unshaven, but smiling men, who composed her crew, quickly climbed from the gondola and were greeted warmly and with many slaps on the back by the officers and soldiers gathered on the field.

Because of adverse weather conditions in Scotland the R-34 had been advised by the Air Ministry to land at Pulham, Norfolk.

"The voyage home has been without incident," said Major Scott. "We want breakfast."

After breakfast, and while enjoying the belated luxury of his little black pipe, smoking not being permitted on the airship, Major Scott told the story of the return flight:

"We estimated we would make it in from 70 to 80 hours," he said. "We made it in 75. When we left we had a strong wind behind us, and we covered the first 800 miles in about eight hours. When we circled over New York we could plainly see the crowds on Broadway waving to us as we passed, but we could not hear them because of the noise of the engines.

"South of Newfoundland we encountered head winds, and our progress from then on was slower. We travelled at an average height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and found much low clouds and fog. Once we saw nothing but fog for 24 hours.

"We struck Ireland at Clifden, and made good progress from there although our steering engine broke down Saturday morning. We started with 4,900 gallons of gasoline and have 1,000 left.

"We were naturally pleased with the trip, all of us. I expect important changes in the size and speed of future airships, big ships that will travel 70 to 80 miles an hour and powerful enough to crawl through anything."

King George sent the following telegram to Major Scott:

"I heartily congratulate you all on the safe return home after the completion of your memorable and, indeed, unique, trans-Atlantic air voyage." Gen. J. E. B. Seeley, head of the Air Ministry, and other officials also sent congratulatory telegrams.

Britain to Raise Blockade.

LONDON, July 15.—With a view of raising the blockade the Board of Trade has issued general licenses under trading with the enemy legislation, authorizing, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and German-Austria.

The licenses do not remove existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and German-Austria with respect to pre-war transactions.

New British Loan.

LONDON, July 15. — The closing hours of the Victory Loan witnessed a tremendous rush of investors. The final figures are not yet available, but estimates indicate a total of £1,500,000,000, including £750,000,000 new money. Manchester heads the lists of provincial towns with £30,000,000, and Liverpool is second with £25,000,000. The largest personal subscription was one of £1,000,000 from Private "T," whose identity has not been disclosed.

Tuberculosis In France.

PARIS, July 15. — Twenty-five thousand French soldiers died from tuberculosis during the war, and 120,000 men were exempted from service because of the disease, it was stated in the Senate during a discussion of a bill to establish tuberculosis sanitariums.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 15.—Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:—

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.11.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 88½c.
No. 3 C.W., 86c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 86c.
No. 1 feed, 84½c.
No. 2 feed, 80½c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store, Fort William).
No. 3 C.W., $1.26½.
No. 4 C.W., $1.22½.
Rejected, $1.17½.
Feed, $1.17½.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 78c to 80c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 3 winter, per car lot, nominal.
No. 1 winter, per car lot, nominal.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, nominal.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, nominal.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, nominal.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, nominal.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.18 to $1.22.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
Government standard, $11.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment, in Jute Bags).
Government standard, $10.50 to $10.75, Montreal; $10.50 to $10.75, Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $40 to $42.
Shorts, per ton, $43 to $44.
Good feed flour, per bag, $2.90.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $21 to $23.
Mixed, per ton, $18 to $19.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, per bushel, nominal.
Spring wheat—No. 2, per bushel, nominal.
Goose wheat—No. 3, per bush., nominal.
Barley—Malting, $1.30 per bushel.
Oats—88c to 89c per bushel.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—According to sample, nominal.
Hay—Timothy, old, $25 to $30 per ton; new, $19 to $21 per ton; mixed and clover, $22 to $26 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
July	195	198	194	194½	194⅝
Sept.	197	197¼	193¾	195¼	195½
Dec.	167½	167½	161½	163	164⅝
Oats—					
July	79¼	80⅝	78½	78½	79
Sept.	79⅝	80¼	77⅝	78⅝	78⅞
Dec.	82¼	82¾	79¾	80½	80⅝
Pork—					
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.00
Sept.	52.25	52.35	52.00	52.15	52.00
Lard—					
July	34.95	35.25	34.85	34.85	34.80
Sept.	34.45	34.50	34.15	34.15	35.15
Dec.	35.40	35.40	35.12	35.12	.....
Ribs—					
July	28.60	28.60	28.30	28.30	28.25
Sept.	28.80	28.85	28.55	28.55	28.55

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, July 15.—With 5400 cattle on sale at the market yesterday, the price was generally 50c lower, while the medium and common butchers were probably 75c lower.

Good and well-finished cattle, while lower, are in strong demand and are realizing good prices. There is a fair inquiry for stocker steers weighing 800 lbs. and upwards, and lightweight steers and heifers are very slow of sale. Butcher cows are lower all along the line.

For milch cows and springers there is a fair trade for the better class. Good cows are selling all the way up from $90 to $125 apiece.

The calf trade was strong with a run of 670 animals and sold at relatively steady prices with last week, while the lambs eased off probably from 75c to $1 a cwt. The sheep market was steady to strong with 21c about the top on spring lambs. The run of sheep and lambs was 852.

With 2276 hogs on the market the prices are steady to strong, packer buyers quoting from 25c to 24½c fed and watered, and 23c to 23¼c f.o.b.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; active, 50c to $1 higher; prime steers, $16.25 to $17.25; shipping steers, $16.60 to $16.60; butchers, $9 to $15.70; yearlings, $10.50 to $16; heifers, $9 to $14; cows, $4.50 to $12; bulls, $8 to $12; stockers and feeders, $8.50 to $12; higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $23.75; fresh cows and springers, $50 to $165.

Calves—Receipts, 2,100; 50c lower; $6 to $23.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; pigs, 50c to $1 light do, and pigs, $23.65 to $23.75; roughs, $21; stags, $12 to $18.

Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 1,200; strong to 50c higher; lambs, $12 to $18; yearlings, $8 to $14; wethers, $9.50 to $10; ewes, $4 to $9; mixed sheep, $9 to $9.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 51,000. Estimated tomorrow, 35,000; steady to 25c lower; most sales, 10c to 15c lower; mixed and packing grades, declining most. Top, $22.95; bulk, $21.35 to $22.90; heavyweight, $22 to $22.85; medium weight, $21.75 to $22.95; lightweight, $21.75 to $22.95; light light, $20.35 to $22.60; heavy packing sows, smooth, $21.25 to $21.75; packing sows, rough, $20.50 to $21.15; pigs, $19 to $20.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; estimated tomorrow, 18,000; firm. Beef steers, medium and heavyweight, choice and prime, $16.40 to $17.50; medium and good, $13.75 to $16.20; common, $11.35 to $13.75; lightweight, good and choice, $14.50 to $17; common and medium, $10.40 to $14.50; butcher cattle heifers, $8.25 to $15; cows, $8 to $13.25; canners and cutters, $6.50 to $8. Veal calves, light and handy weight, $18.25 to $19.25; feeder steers, $9.50 to $12.50; stocker steers, $8.25 to $11.75.

Canadians Present Gift.

LONDON, July 15.—About a hundred thousand Canadians who have passed through Buxton Station to and from the discharge depot and hospitals have owed much to Stationmaster S. Pitt. That official was on Saturday presented by Col. P. R. Hanson, commandant of the depot, on behalf of all ranks, with a silver tea and coffee service and salver, with an appreciative inscription.

Forest fires are spreading still in Alberta and in Northern Ontario.

A large shipment of Zenoleum just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store, special agents for this district.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Flax Industry in Canada

CANADIAN farmers are being encouraged by the Department of Agriculture to engage increasingly in the growing of flax, and while last year there were only some 18,000 to 20,000 acres put under cultivation in the whole of Canada, it showed considerable strides when compared with five years ago, when there were only 2,000 acres under cultivation. While a certain amount of twine and thread has been manufactured it cannot be said that there is any flax industry in Canada or that thread or yarns have been made in any considerable quantities. Last winter a mill was started at Guelph, where the flax was spun into yarn, which in turn was made into table linen, the output in the mill, however, not being large. During the war, owing to the great demand for flax seed, the Canadian crop was shipped to Ireland, and this year the same course will be pursued. Up to this period most of the products from the Canadian farms were shipped to the United States.

The Canadian Government is encouraging farmers to go in more extensively for the growing of fibre flax, and with this end in view they are promised a fixed price for their crop. It might also be mentioned here that with the same purpose in view the Government has offered a bounty running from two cents to nine cents a pound, which bounty is paid to the spinner for the production of the finished yarn.

Some time back the Government instructed Dr. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, to investigate the subject of the growth of flax for fibre production, both in Canada and the United States. After visiting various points in the latter country, Dr. Grisdale paid a visit to the Fraleigh Flax Mills at Forest, Ontario. He found that Mr. Fraleigh handled about 500 acres of flax each year. The seed, he said, was originally imported from Russia or Belgium, but is now grown almost entirely in Canada, the Canadian seed being found superior to the imported article when it has become acclimatized. The pulling of the flax is done by boys and girls and it is dried and thrashed before being rotted or "retted." The retting is done, as a general rule, by spreading the flax thinly on the grass and turning it at intervals. The result of this retting is a tow, some of which is suitable for twines and other fibre purposes. It might be here mentioned that in strength Canadian flax has repeatedly been declared equal to the better grades of Irish flax, while the finer yarns have also won a considerable reputation. Another method of retting is by means of tanks, but much depends upon the character of the water whether this process is advisable or not.

In summing up his impressions, Dr. Grisdale expressed the opinion that the flax industry in Canada was in the hands of a few people, and, owing to the fact of the profitable nature of flax growing, he considered that it was wise to encourage the greater growth of the industry in this country. Enumerating the sources of the profit of the crop, he said they were seed (cattle feed, oil), fibre for textile or cord-making purposes, tow for upholstering purposes, coarse broken straw for packing, and cheap upholstering, chaff for cattle feed, and residues for fertilizers. Dr. Grisdale has made a number of valuable recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture which should have the effect of greatly helping the industry. Among the recommendations was one for the establishment on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa of a complete plant for all the operations in connection with the production of fibre for flax.

To very shortly trace the history of the flax industry in Canada: The first flax mill was established at Doon, Ontario, in 1865, although it should be mentioned that the French-Canadians have always included a certain amount of flax in their crops. These increased until about 30 years ago there were some 100 mills in Ontario, but they had dwindled down to an almost negligible quantity at the time of the outbreak of the war, which, however, acted as a strong incentive to the industry. There are probably now between 40 and 50 mills in Canada.

The flax plant has a long, thin stem with narrow leaves, and bears sometimes a blue and sometimes a white flower. The fibre, to which the flax plant owes its value, is near the outside of the stem. It will grow practically in any soil which is suitable for other crops, and where there is no danger from drought. The most suitable places in Canada for its growth are western British Columbia, southwestern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the Maritime Provinces. It is harvested by being pulled up by the roots, a not difficult process, as flax has a very slender hold of the ground. When the seeds have been threshed out of it the straw is then retted, the object of this process being the easy separation of the fibre from the rest of the stem. The final process is termed scutching, which is the separation of the fibre from the woody core.

A flax plant was recently equipped in Regina, Saskatchewan, by the Federal Government, which is now in operation for the extraction of the fibres from the flax straw. After this treatment the product is to be sent to Ontario, for experiments in spinning, the mills selected being situated at Kitchener.

Huns Well Treated.

German prisoners of war interned in the Isle of Man have given tangible proof of their appreciation of the interest taken by the Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. Denton Thompson) in their spiritual welfare.

On the occasion of the last service he conducted they presented him with an illuminated address, which read:—

"A token of our lasting appreciation and sincere gratitude for the many blessings received from his encouraging addresses in the camp. The lofty ideals and high aims which he always so untiringly and masterfully held up before us have proved to many of us to be an unfailing source for reflection and aspiration. We wish him all happiness, and pray that God's blessing may be upon his labors in the Master's vineyard."

The address was artistically executed in black and gold by prisoner artists.

Our Language.

"Did you call Edith this morning?"

"Yes, but she wasn't down."

"But why didn't you call her down?"

"Because she wasn't up."

"Then call her up now and call her down for not being down when you called her up."

Advertising !

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!
Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads
We guarantee ovr work

The Napanee Express

Our Next Governor-General

IT is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as Governor-General of Canada and the London Daily Mail says that the office will be offered the Earl of Athlone, brother of the Queen, who would have succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada had it not been for his duties with the British army.

The Duke of Devonshire was appointed Governor-General of Canada on June 27, 1916, and was installed in office on November 11, 1916. The Earl of Athlone was born April 14, 1874, is the son of the Duke of Teck, and was formerly known as Prince Alexander of Teck. He was educated at Eton and later became a general staff officer with the rank of brigadier-general. He served in Matabeleland in 1896 and with the Seventh Hussars in South Africa in 1900, being mentioned in despatches during his service there. He was created Earl of Athlone on July 19, 1917. He was married on February 10, 1904, to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, daughter of the late first Duke of Albany.

Pluck, business capacity, geniality, and good nature are the chief characteristics of the Earl of Athlone. "That the prince possesses just those qualities which will make him popular in Canada is generally recognized," said London Tit-Bits. "His democratic, unassuming ways will undoubtedly appeal to our overseas cousins."

The earl is a real soldier and would have succeeded the Duke of Connaught but for his active duties at the front. In the army the "Tommies" love him because he has no "side," and knows his business. As a fellow-officer put it, when they went out with the prince's regiment the Seventh Hussars, and first saw active service in the Matabele War in 1896, "he was not a military clothes-horse, but one who knew what soldiering meant." He was no shirker from "roughing it," and he took risks with the most reckless of our soldiers out there, being on several occasions mentioned in despatches.

A striking illustration of the earl's enthusiasm for soldiering is illustrated by the fact that when the South African War broke out the prince at once volunteered for immediate service, and within forty-eight hours sailed with the Inniskilling Dragoons, who took part in the operations round Colesberg, the routing of Gen. Cronje, the relief of Kimberley, and the march to Bloemfontein.

Of one of the prince's South African fights an interesting story is told. An Australian war correspondent who rode towards one of the khaki-clad regiments was approached by a young, unassuming man, who was anxious to hear news of the outside world.

"Have you been under fire?" he asked the correspondent.

"I should smile," was the reply, "and I don't much appreciate it. Anybody who likes can have my share."

"We have to go under fire whether we like it or not," said the quiet young Englishman.

"At a salary," chirped the Cornstalk.

The young man shrugged his shoulders and walked away. Then the Australian heard that the unassuming young soldier was Prince Alexander of Teck, as he was then known, and he went back in the direction from which he had come.

That, however, was just his way. Says one who met him during the war: "I once traveled half a day with him, not knowing who he was. Then I learned how earnest a soldier the earl is, and how thoroughly wedded he is to his profession. He is a good trekker, and a good camp-man, too."

As a boy before he went to Eton, the earl spent his days at Kensington Palace and the White Lodge, Richmond Park, where, with his two brothers and sister, the Queen, he romped and ran like a merry, sandboy. He was her Majesty's favorite, and it was a black day when he first went off to school—a "preparatory" for Eton, for, in spite of the seven years' difference in their ages, the sister and brother were constant companions.

At Eton the earl was known as a good-tempered, jolly fellow, very fond of games, a reputation which he has always maintained.

Princess Alice is a daughter of the late Duke of Albany, and a sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She was married when she was twenty-one years of age. Exactly how much truth there may be in romantic stories that are told of foreign aspirants to the hand of "Princess Alice of Wonderland," as she was called in her younger days, because of her passionate devotion to the works of Lewis Caroll, is not known; but it is stated that she early determined, like her cousin the Princess Royal, that she would not marry a foreign prince. Certainly her marriage gave the greatest satisfaction throughout England. The marriage has been an ideally happy one, and there is little doubt that the princess, like her husband, will endear herself to Canadians.

It is characteristic of the princess that she should have been content to act in the humble capacity of kitchen maid at Princess Christian's Red Cross Hospital, near Windsor, where she helped to cook the meals, wash up dishes and took her full share in the drudgery of kitchen work.

PLEA FOR ENGLISH BRIDES.

Views Expressed by Alberta's Woman Member of Parliament.

Out of her recent experience as a member of a party of English women coming to Canada to make their homes, and her intimate knowledge of the type of young women who have married some of our soldier boys and are eager to take their place among the people of Canada, Miss Roberta MacAdams, M.P.P., spoke to the members of the Calgary Women's Canadian Club at a reception recently held in her honor, and urged them to accord these sisters from overseas the hearty welcome of which they were worthy.

Handicapped by lack of knowledge of both country and customs, they would need guidance and the hand of good-fellowship extended to them to help them through that trying period of readjustment which held many heart-burnings for the young women who had come out from their home lands to the country of their husband's people longing for and expecting love and sympathy. The saddest of these cases and those which needed first consideration were those of the young wives who were obliged to precede their soldier husbands, and were indeed strangers in a strange land.

Miss MacAdams told interestingly of the plans that had been made for the instruction of the English girl wives in the ways of the country and people they were going to, and that some sort of extension work had been attempted in the nature of shipboard education, but as many of the recent trips had been very stormy ones this had not always been successfully carried out.

In the course of her address, the speaker touched on the emigration of English women to Canada as agricultural workers and house-helpers, and voiced the opinion expressed at another meeting being held in the "Y" at the same time, that unless the women of Canada could bring about some definite concrete solution to the domestic help question, and systematize and organize the service, the dearth of housekeepers would be as great as that of trained nurses, and the country would suffer.

At the present time the embargo on women workers leaving England was still on, but as soon as their position here was assured the speaker felt confident this would be lifted. It was a woman's job to work out this problem, and the sooner the women took it in hand the sooner normal home life could be resumed.

The speaker said she felt she could not close without paying a tribute to all those splendid women and organizations which meet the weary travellers from overseas at the eastern ports on their arrival and make them comfortable after their storm-tossed journey. Nothing in the way of accommodation seems to have been forgotten and a real welcome is always waiting the soldiers' wives and dependents on this side.

Cigarette Saved Canuck's Life.

"Cigarettes have done their bit in the war in more ways than one," says a returned soldier living in Goderich, Ont. "On the morning of September 2, 1918, 'B' Company of the 47th Battalion, to which I belonged, marched from Arras up the line to our jumping-off place outside a little village. Finding no trenches, we took to shell holes and from them we jumped off behind our beautiful barrage and entered the Hun lines.

"But in about 15 minutes I was hit badly in the leg. I handed over my Lewis gun to my 'No. Two,' and crawled into a deep shell hole for shelter. A Fritz stretcher-bearer tied up my wounds and just completed the job when a great big Fritz leaped into the shell hole and raised his rifle to shoot me.

"I had a few Player's cigarettes with me, and as the Fritz took aim, I tossed him a cigarette. As he stooped to pick it up, another wounded lad near me got in a fast shot.

"And I fancy that Fritz is still stooping if a burial party has not found him.

"Each time I smoke a cigarette I devote full credit to the thing that allowed me to come home to Canada."

Two ocean-going tugboats recently succeeded in towing a raft containing 4,000,000 feet of sawed lumber from Finland to Copenhagen.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Another Great Canadian Ace

AIRMEN do not run to any particular type—despite the assurance of H. G. Wells to the contrary. Among the most famous Canadian airmen, there are very few physical qualities which apply to every one.

One characteristic, however, they all have in common is a clear eye. It would almost seem as if their excursions into the last free element of the world, have blown the dust and weariness away — or else it is caused by the necessity of following so vast an area as a flyer does when he goes in to fight. Whatever the reason, they have all developed a keen, steady gaze that is about as potent as that of the ancient mariner who used to hold the odd passerby in conversation with the hypnotism of his optics.

Capt. Donald R. MacLaren, R.A.F., is of medium height, but very stockily built—the kind of half-back that always gives his tackler an ugly jolt in a rugby match. Mac's ordinary walking pace (I have route-marched on Picadilly many times with him) is about 90 paces to the minute, with a minimum length of sixty inches. I supposed he developed that stride when he went up into the Peace River country after he left McGill University. When he walks he raises his knees as if going through surf, and this, combined with his breadth of shoulder, generally gives one the impression of a youthful sheriff going in to capture a brigand who has been shooting up a moving-picture western town.

When serious MacLaren has a profound Napoleonic look, but when he is amused (and he has a real Scottish-Canadian sense of humor) his manner is like nothing so much as a boy who has just seen his schoolmaster sit down on a tack.

Incidentally MacLaren's record in France places him among the very first airmen of the world. He shot down fifty-seven Huns.

Which brings me back to the subject of eyes. If I were offering advice to the enemy who next challenges Britain's supremacy I would say "avoid any man who is thickset and whose eyes are brilliant and steady when he's aroused."

Major MacDowell, V.C., of Ottawa, was the same type as MacLaren. Neither of them know the sensation of physical fear. When MacDowell came to a dugout with some seventy odd Prussian Guards in it, he went down and lined them up into parties of twelve, bluffing that he had a battalion outside (yet MacDowell plays a very poor game of poker, too.)

When, early in 1918, Capt. MacLaren heard that the new Fokker bi-plane was faster than the British machines, he jumped into his one seater and went over the German lines to find out. It was the way he fought his whole year in France, from a novice to the command of the 46th Squadron. Again and again he gave battle to superior numbers; often he returned with his machine riddled, but from beginning to the end of his glorious career, his principle of action was "attack first—and always; outguess the Hun; watch for traps, and shoot straight."

Although of Scottish extraction, MacLaren is Canadian born, coming from Vancouver. He graduated from McGill University, taking an engineering course, and afterwards went to the Peace River country with his brother, where they became well-known traders with the Indians. His Scottish blood, combined with his life among the Indians, has given him a dislike of frivolous things of life, and poetic appreciation of the vastness of nature. Mac once gave me a description of the appearance of the lines in France as viewed from the air an hour before dawn.

He sketches quite well, is something of an authority on architecture, and not only plays the piano but whistles Chopin while playing billiards — (which perhaps accounts for his high run with me one morning amounting to four).

I have only touched on MacLaren's work in France, partly because he is an interesting character study, and also because his D.S.O., M.C., and Bar and D.F.C., tell their own story. He was with the one squadron, the 46th, throughout.

MacLaren is imaginative and constructive, but above all he is a most likeable chap with great force of character. Like the rest he is in his middle twenties and wants to see that flying receives its proper support in Canada.

In the hustle and anxiety of replacing the Dominion on a peace basis we are apt to let these airmen return without recognition. They fought as British pilots and were not allowed even to wear "Canada" on their shoulders. It would be a pity if these wonderful chaps like MacLaren, Barker, McKeevor and the rest of the Canadian flying elite were lost track by the country.

They have given great traditions to the young Dominion. In the further conquest of the air, and in pointing an example of chivalry and fearlessness to the younger generation at home, they are too valuable for Canada to ignore.

A Hearty Family.

To but few who were born in the year 1818 has been accorded the privilege of attaining a birthday in 1919. Such has been the happy lot of Colin LaFortune, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Nicolls, at the Dominion Hotel, Port Dover. The aged man is quite vigorous and busies himself each day performing light tasks, which he delights in doing. To judge by his present good health Mr. LaFortune bids fair to surpass the age of his brothers, one of whom died at the age of 106, another at 103, another at 98 and one at 94.

Wants a Seat.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst intends to become a member of Parliament. Her latest intention is to contest the Westminster constituency if it should be rendered vacant, as is probable, by the retirement of Mr. Burdett-Coutts. At a public meeting she addressed recently Miss Pankhurst said she was all for lifting the workers to the level of the proletariat, not for bringing the proletariat down to the level of the workers. She was sure that with the introduction of fresh machinery and better living conditions, wages would be higher, and production greater under a six days' working scheme such as outlined by Lord Leverhulme.

Apple Blossoms and Sheen

IT is not, of course, only apple blossom. Apple blossom is, indeed, the last to appear, but apple blossom, at Sheen, always seems to be the crowning mercy. Many days before its pink and white spreads itself in dainty riot over the orchards, which still, in spite of the builder, crowd up, in places, to the high road, the plum blossom and the pear blossom seem to have done the same. To the traveller from the north, or indeed from almost any part of England, there is always something rich and prodigal in the growth of things in the Thames valley. Here, in the little thickets of Richmond Park, the Wilderness of Hampton Court, or by the hidden paths of Kew, one finds always the first signs of spring, whilst the uplands of Buckinghamshire, or even Surrey Hills, are still "waiting" in their soft gray winter mists.

And so the Thames valley seems to keep ahead all the time until high summer wraps the whole countryside, far and near, in one bright garb of uniformity. One notices it as soon, almost, as Clapham Junction has been left behind. The old trees still standing in sadly neglected back gardens are clearly determined to keep up the reputation of the valley and burst out into a positively amazing green against the grayness of all around. As to Putney, a little farther on, it has never given way to London. Trees are everywhere, gardens everywhere, creeper everywhere, and though, in winter time, the town seems to gain the victory, with each returning spring, Putney puts on its country dress. And then, of course, after Putney, the green has it all its own way, and, about now, the blossom. Around the great curve of the river, circling Richmond Park, one sees, as one looks out of the train window, blossom everywhere, now in great masses where an orchard has been left intact, and now in splashes. Anon it is a single tree at the corner of some old garden that gladdens the eye as it enjoys its short spell of special glory. It is so more or less all the way round the loop, from Barnes to Wimbledon, but, somehow or another, the blossom at Sheen seems to stand out as specially worthy of note.

Now, as everybody knows, who knows anything about these parts, Sheen is the old name for Richmond. Many kings and queens of England had sojourned at their place of Sheen before "Henry VII, Earl of Richmond," changed the name to the Palace of Richmond. The eastern portion of the old town, however, did not conform itself to the change. It had long been known as East Sheen, and so it elected to remain, and so it has remained to this day. When it began to specialize in orchards it is hard to say, but one may still find them there, every year, it is true, a little more restricted, as the new roads and houses spread themselves in and out amongst them but still as radiant as ever. The traveller may leave the train at East Sheen, and, if he knows where to go, he may still catch wonderful glimpses of a sea of white and pink, just as it was a decade or more ago. He may still find the lily of the valley growing in long rows between the trees, "for Covent Garden Market," and may still look over the fence by the roadside, and see the ground, far and near, thickly covered with fallen petals.

O, Vale of bliss! O, softly swelling hills!
On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonders of its toil.

The Thames valley has changed not a little since Thomson's day, but what he says of it in "The Seasons" is still strangely apt and true.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Solomon Islands Question.

In the British Solomon Islands the war has brought about new conditions that will make this part of the world much more livable than it has been. Before the war the British and German Solomons "neighbored" each other in a way that was anything but satisfactory to the white residents, or natives either, on the British side of the boundary. Two of the islands are separated only by a narrow strait, so shallow that at low water it is almost possible to go from island to island on foot. Had the government of the islands been similar, this would have made little difference, but Germany was ruling on her side of the water in a way that put a premium on emigration by natives, and the emigrants who crossed over were in no state of mind toward white rulers in general to make them welcome additions to the population of the British island. Troupes of savages, black of skin and grotesquely daubed with white pigment, were constantly crossing the narrow strait, and, as a consequence, there was always trouble brewing between the British and German authorities. British administration of the German island has calmed the native discontent, and the ease with which the strait can be crossed no longer disturbs the peace of mind of the next door neighbor.

Horseshoeing.

Horseshoeing is a very ancient practice, and William the Conqueror introduced horseshoes into England. Stirrups were, however, unknown to the ancients, who had posts erected on their roads to enable horsemen to mount.

Blue Diamonds.

Blue diamonds, though unusually beautiful stones, are considered very unlucky. So much so that in the Orient they are known significantly as "diamonds of death."

Sounds a Call to Arms.

That of 12,445 teachers in Ontario, 11,359 are women, was stated by Miss Evelyn Johnston, of London, in her presidential report to the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, which was organized just a year ago. In the coming period of reconstruction in educational work our united effort is needed,' 'she proceeded, "so let us get a large vision of what we can accomplish, and let us endeavor to realize the power in our hands when united 11,000 strong—the power to educate the future parents, to better grasp the big issues of life."

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

A "BATTALION MURDERER."

Odd Nickname Enjoyed by a Canadian Tommy.

"The Battalion Murderer" is the peculiar name bestowed upon "Buck" Hutchinson, of East Caledon, sergeant in the Fourth Battalion, by his admiring comrades. Hutchinson is an "Original," holding the D.C.M. and the M.M., and he has the reputation of having killed more Germans than any other man in the regiment. To meet him one would find it hard to believe, for anyone less like a "murderer" would be hard to find. A young fellow, tall and solidly built, he is an athlete all over. He has a slow smile and speaks very quietly. He is very popular.

"I'm sorry I haven't any story I can give you," he said when interviewed recently. He was perfectly willing to talk, but "really couldn't think of anything of interest."

It was from some of his officers that the story of certain of his exploits was finally secured. "We never kept track of his record, but I do know that in two days he killed, single-handed, thirty-one Germans," said a lieutenant. On September 27 he killed 17, and on October 1 he killed 14. When I saw him he was blood from head to foot. He had used up all his own ammunition, and was carrying two German automatics he had taken."

"Do you know the story about Hutchinson telling a man to move his head?"

"That occurred at a time when we were in a tight corner and had received orders to take no prisoners," replied the officer. "Buck" saw one of our boys talking to a German. He walked up behind our man, putting his hand on his head said: 'Move your head.' Then he put his revolver in the German's face and blew out his brains. 'You should never talk to a German unless he is dead,' he admonished our man, who was covered with the German's blood."

The story of how Hutchinson won his D.C.M. was told by Col. Nelles. While the fight was raging round Abancourt at the end of last September, Hutchinson found two German "75" field guns. He had seen guns fired, but there his knowledge of them ended. Lugging them round, he pointed them at the town of Abancourt. He did not know how to sight them, so propping up the trail, he looked down the barrel until he had them trained on the mark.

Then he opened fire. At first, thinking the Canadians were going to enter the town, he did not fire any gas shells, but later when he discovered that they were not going to attack, he opened fire with some gas shells which the Germans had left near the guns. One hundred and fifty shells, at a range of 1,200 yards, were sent by Hutchinson into the town. So great was the damage done that the Germans opened up a barrage all round him, but he went on firing as if nothing had happened. "And he only came away when a company commander forced him to, because he was drawing so much fire on our men," said Col. Nelles. "Our guns were firing very badly that day, and I honestly think that 'Buck' alone did more damage than all our batteries did together."

Hutterites In Canada.

Unless the Dominion Government appoints a judicial royal commission to investigate all the circumstances of, and to fix the responsibility for, the Hutterite migration to Canada, the Winnipeg Great War Veterans will seek powers to form a delegation to go to Washington, District of Columbia, to find out just what "international complications" may ensue should Canada bar these aliens of German descent as undesirables.

This course of action was decided upon at a general meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Great War Veterans, and the executive immediately approached the Dominion executive for powers to requisition with the Canadian Club of Winnipeg and other representative patriotic bodies with a view to forming a delegation to Washington.

It was felt at the meeting that the Federal Government was merely "bluffing" on the question that international complications would ensue if the large colony of Hutterites waiting at the border were obstructed. Yet it was felt that the association could not afford to adopt "force" methods in its determination to keep these people out of Canada as that might really cause complications. The objection to the Hutterites is that they are of German extraction, conscientious objectors, and live in communities.

Vancouver to Mexico.

The Mexican Consul in Vancouver has announced that the regular maritime freight between Vancouver and Mexican and South American ports will be resumed. There will be a sailing every two months.

Wilson's Hardware Store

Let us demonstrate our

Connor Electric Washing Machine

We believe it to be the MOST SATISFACTORY MACHINE on the market to-day.

We also carry a full line of

Hand Washing Machines

in various styles and prices. Come in and look at them.

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(Successor to John Fennell),
'Phone 138

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
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Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

New Store on Dundas St.,
Next to Miller's Livery.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Hog Feed, Feed Flour, etc.

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Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed. Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

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Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.
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FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.
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Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

—o—

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, July 19th. Will pay $23.50, and more, if market advances. $3 to $4 off for Sows. Calves 10c. to 15c.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

—o—

Hogs Wanted.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will ship Hogs on Monday, July 21st. Will pay highest market price.

S. C. S. McKIM.
Manager.

—o—

Wanted Hogs, Calves and Cattle.

Will ship Hogs and Cattle and Calves on Friday, July 25th, and pay highest price for hogs and cattle. All kinds of cattle bought

FRED WILSON,
Telephone 226.

—o—

Car Stolen.

On Friday evening Mr. Isaac Asselstine's Chevrolet car was stolen from Bridge street, near the West Ward School grounds, while Mr. Asselstine and his party were attending the Chautauqua. The police were at once notified, but no trace of the car has yet been found.

—o—

Boyes Grocery.

For summer camping: Potted Meats, Salmon, Sardines, Tuna Fish, Lobster, Shrimps, Kippered Herring, Olives, Pickles, Fancy Cake, of all kinds, lemons, oranges and bananas, cooked Ham and Bologna.

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The pupils of Prof. W. T. Baird, L.I.S.M., obtained the following standing:

Junior piano—E. Boice, M. Shannon.

Singing—Lois Derry, A. Dennis.

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33-b

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A full line of Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Chocolates, Cigars, and Tobaccos. **at NIXON'S DRUG STORE, Phone 284.**

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

The Napanee Branch Great War Veterans' Association of Canada,

BIDS YOU WELCOME HOME

Their local Headquarters and clubrooms are situated in the Harshaw Block, Dundas Street, while there are branches everywhere in Ontario and throughout the Dominion.

LINE UP WITH THE G. W. V. A.

to maintain in civil life those ideals for which you fought in France and Belgium.

Join your own home County Branch now.

Motor Boat for Sale

35 ft. long, 4 ft. 8 in. beam.

Solid oak trim, full auto control, wind shield, reverse gear, 4 cylinders, 20 h.p., Roberts 2 cycle engine, electric lights, speed about 18 miles per hour. Cost $1100 to build. Will take **$500 cash,** for quick sale.

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Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Union service in Grace Church.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Union service in Grace Church.
Tuesday, 8.00—Union Prayer and Praise Service in Grace church.

Special

Fresh caught White Fish, 20 cents per pound.

E. R. TODD
Market Meat Shop.

—o—

BEANS! BEANS! BEANS!

M. B. Mills wants all your White Beans. Must be handpicked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices.

17-tf

—o—

BADEN-POWELL'S POEM.

Head of Boy Scouts Honors Canadian Battalion.

Here's a story in prose and poetry, the subject being an incident which occurred when the 15th Battalion were repelling the numerous counter-attacks made by the Germans to recapture Hill 70 on August 15, 1917.

The battalion was attacking Hill 70, and was under orders to execute an outflanking movement on the left. Two companies were in the line, one in support, and one in reserve. An English unit on the 15th's left did not get going in time, and in some way a party of Huns came through a gap in the line, entered an old communication trench across No Man's Land, and was heading for Col. Bent's headquarters.

The brigade major telephoned Col. Bent, and told him that Huns were observed coming down a trench, and that he was practically surrounded.

"To —— you say. We are not surrounded," it is said was the answer of the colonel. "But you are—they are on top of you." Just then a sentry rushed in and said: "The Huns are here." Col. Bent looked up and the Huns were swarming down the trench. His staff was sadly depleted, owing to battle casualties and he and a lieutenant were the only two officers. Col. Bent hurriedly called out batmen, cooks, shoemakers, and other headquarters' clerks, and drawing his revolver stepped into the trench and drove the Huns back out the way they came. One of the battalion machine guns trapped them with a deadly fire and not one Hun got back.

Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the head of the Boy Scouts, and who is now credited with having been one of the most valuable secret service men during the war, having even penetrated into Germany, had read in an English paper the story of the Huns' surprise by Col. Bent and his cook with the ham knife. He was a fellow-passenger with the 15th Battalion on the steamer Baltic, and took the opportunity of asking if the story was true. On being told that it was, the Hero of Mafeking sat down in his state room and composed the following:—

The Germans came down like a wolf on the fold,
A lot of strong Schnappes had rendered them bold;
They made for a spot marked Battalion's H. Q.,
Its sign a red patch with a top mark of blue.

They thought they'd a cushy job, making a haul
Of colonel and officers, batmen and all.
Don't count your eggs before they all hatch—doesn't do,
Especially eggs with the bonnie red patch—topped with blue.

For suddenly forth from the dugout there comes
The colonel, quite peevishly hurling out bombs,
And clerks who had hitherto shone with the pen
Proved equally mighty as sword-wielding men.

But the thing that made Wilhelm just run for his life,
Was the cook with a bally great ham carving knife.
The Bosches discovered they'd met with their match—and they flew
When they tackled the stuff of the bonnie red patch—topped with blue.

They'd come in quite fast, but they went out much faster,
When they found that their prey was really their master.
And when they were getting away on the run,
They got the ki-bosh from a smart Lewis gun.

So none of them ever survived to come back,
To tell of their winderbar tapfer attack;
Fritz found colonels and cooks were no match—for they slew
When they wore on their shoulders the bonnie red patch—topped with blue.

Ericsson's Galley?

A traveller in Norway has been looking at the two ancient ships, in one of which Lief Ericsson may have reached the western world five centuries before Columbus, landing on the eastern coast of Canada. Nothing proves that either of them was Ericsson's galley; nothing proves that it wasn't. The ancient pagan custom that buried the craft of the sea-hero preserved the galleys away in the soil of Norway, thanks to a covering of potter's clay, and a twentieth century farmer recovered the second one. The savants looked it over, and dated it from the ninth century, contemporary with the adventurous Ericsson, possibly his own ship. About seventy feet long, the vessel is shaped not unlike a double-pointed rowboat, flat and low, with worked uprights for 15 pairs of oars, and the conventional dragon carved on bow and stern. Under the floor are the compartments where the voyagers doubtless stored their provisions. One can imagine the watcher at the prow, the helmsman tugging at the tiller, the galley-master high in the poop beating with his great hammer, the rhythm for the 30 oarsmen. It is far more difficult to imagine how they slept and ate in rough weather.

—o—

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10.30—Morning service.
11.45 — Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

W. C. SCOTT DEAD.

Mr. W. C. Scott, who has been in failing health for some time, and seriously ill during the past three weeks, passed away on Thursday evening. Deceased was a respected citizen of Napanee for a long number of years and was ever ready to work for what he considered to be for the best interests of the town and to promote its welfare. For a number of years he was one of the proprietors of the Napanee Beaver, afterwards becoming connected with the Bell Telephone Company as superintendent, which position he held until failing health necessitated his retirement from the activities connected with the position. During the past few years he has been enjoying a well earned rest after a busy business life. He leaves, besides his widow, two sons and four daughters, Harry Scott, of Montreal, and Major Ralph Scott, Kingston, Mrs. G. E. Cooper, Toronto, Mrs. Chris. Keene, Chinook, Alta., Mrs. J. A. English, Edmonton, and Mrs. Dr. McKinnon, Renfrew. The children, with the exception of Mrs. English, who, with her husband was here a few weeks ago, were all at their father's bedside when death came. The funeral took place on Saturday.

—o—

Jar Rings guaranteed free from any chemical to spoil the flavor of your fruit, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

A UNIQUE STRETCHER PARTY.

Capt. O'Kelly Used Huns to Help In Humane Task.

When a soldier wins a Victoria Cross, and the account of the deed for which it was awarded is printed in the papers, there usually springs up a crop of other yarns that go the rounds of the army, which relate further adventures of the winner of the most coveted honor in the world.

The following story about Capt. Christopher Patrick O'Kelly, V.C., M.C., went the gamut of the messes in France a year ago. Whether it is true or not, Capt. O'Kelly has never said. But hundreds have sworn to its veracity in the telling of it.

At Passchendaele, on October 26, 1917, after O'Kelly had led his company of the 52nd Battalion up to the rescue of the 4th C.M.R.'s right flank, (and so won his V.C.) Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., and bar, the O.C. of the 52nd made a tour of inspection of his battalion's new position. Accompanied by another company officer, Col. Foster proceeded from shell-hole to shell-hole, and advanced a considerable distance out into No Man's Land, studying the enemy's position as well as his own. Suddenly the officer with him fell, dangerously wounded from a sniper's bullet. Col. Foster signalled to his own men for assistance, and Capt. O'Kelly came forward.

Now, Col. Foster was mighty anxious that nothing should befall Capt. O'Kelly after the magnificent piece of work he had done earlier in the day. Admonishing O'Kelly to keep low and watch out for himself, Col. Foster said:

"Blank is seriously hit! Go and get a stretcher party."

"Very good, sir!" said Kelly.

And then, to Col. Foster's horror and amazement, O'Kelly rose to his full height in that battered, shattered piece of No Man's Land, and drawing his revolver, stalked straight towards the enemy.

Col. Foster, fearing that O'Kelly's head had been upset by the violence of the day's fighting, shouted a warning to him. But too late! With revolver poised in front of him, O'Kelly strode on, peering into all the shell-holes he passed.

By this time, all the troops had their eyes on him—

They saw him zig-zagging among the shell-holes, peering right and left. Suddenly he halted and leaned forward.

And up out of a shell-hole rose three Germans, their hands in the air.

O'Kelly led these three back to where Col. Foster knelt beside the wounded officer, and said:—

"Here's three, sir! If you'll wait a moment, I'll get another!"

But Col. Foster, torn with anxiety over this manoeuvre, ordered O'Keill to take cover. And the three Huns aided by the colonel and O'Kelly succeeded in bearing the wounded officer safely to our lines.

—o—

All the latest Sheet Music and Magazines **at NIXON'S.**

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

10.30 a.m.—Union service in Grace Church.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School in Trinity Church.
8.00 p. m.—Union service in Grace Church.
Rev. W. P. Rogers will preach at both services.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Union prayer service in Grace Church.

RECOGNITION OF WAR WORK IN NAPANEE AND DISTRICT

We are pleased to announce to our readers that the splendid achievements of the soldiers, nursing sisters, and residents of Napanee and District are going to be given direct and lasting recognition. Canada has a record she may well be proud of. No nation performed more splendid and heroic work in the World War than did our fair Dominion. But we must not loose sight of the fact that every section of the country contributed its quota of the manhood and womanhood which went to make up that great citizen army that has won such undying fame—and many of whom rest in Flanders fields.

Not by any means the least in adding to the glorious record so nobly won has been our own town of Napanee and the adjacent country. It is only fair and just—indeed it is only right that we receive our full share of the credit.

The fighting men in trench and on battlefield; the nursing sisters who went where duty called; the mother at home who gave her boys and girls to the cause; the various fraternal and benevolent societies whose efforts were untiring; all did their bit to win the fight for Democracy. Each and every one of these will now be given a place of honor in the records that is being compiled—a lasting memento to be handed down to posterity.

It is a matter that has been the subject of thought for some time. How best to commemorate the deeds of valour and heroism performed by Canadians. After careful consideration and discussing the whole problem very thoroughly it has been decided that a Memorial Volume will be issued, gotten up in such a way that it will be worthy of and do justice to our soldiers and citizens—and one that may be placed in every home.

The work of producing this worthy record is now under way. Our part in the war will contain full data covering the individual efforts and achievements of our men and women overseas and at home. It will contain a biography of each and every one of our fighting men and nursing sisters, accompanied by a photo-engrgaving of those noble heroes and heroines. The cost of production is considerable but the cost as well as the effort of production is well worth while.

The wonderful work of the Red Cross and kindred organizations will be dealt with in detail. Mr. William Templeton has undertaken the work for the town and district and will deal with the activities at home, and for the writing of the interesting stories of the Canucks overseas the services of Lieut. Fred James has been secured. Lieut. James was Official Correspondent to the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada. He holds, we believe, the distinction of being the only War Correspondent at the front who first served as a combatant soldier in the trenches.

We must give credit to the patriotism of the Canadian Associated Publishers of Ottawa and Montreal, who are producing this work, and we feel confident that when their representatives call for your assistance in making up this volume, all information will be gladly given.

We are pleased to quote the following from the June issue of the VETERAN, the official organ of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, which speaks for itself.

A BOOK THAT WILL APPEAL

"The Canadian Associated Publishers have undertaken to produce a war record which will deal with individuals and communities giving each that personal attention and description necessary to complete a war memorial. No expense or labour is being spared to make this book one which will appeal to every person who served either at home or abroad, during the Great War."

—o—

Home Secretaryy Was Banquetted.

(From St. John, N.B., Standard)

Mrs. E. Costigan, who has been home secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association here for the last six months, has completed her work and will return to Toronto. Mrs. Costigan has been a very popular and efficient worker and those in the city, who have been associated with her, much regret her removal from the city. As a testimony to the pleasant relations between her and the members of the organization, twenty-two of the girls gave her a farewell banquet on Thursday evening. Dainty refreshments were served and a good time enjoyed. At the close of the banquet Mrs. G. E. Courtice, on behalf of the girls, presented Mrs. Costigan with a handsome ivory set. Mrs. Costigan made a suitable reply. She referred to the pleasant time she had spent while secretary of the Y. W. C. A. The remainder of the evening was given over to songs and speeches.

"Mrs. Costigan arrived in town on Saturday last and is staying with her uncle, Mr. W. P. Deroche a few days before leaving for Toronto."

—o—

Go to M. Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY
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Special Serial
"Boy Scouts to the Rescue."
also FATTY ARBUCKLE in his
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NORMA TALMADGE in a six reel special
"Her Only Way."

TUESDAY
WM. FARNUM the fighting parson
—in—
"Fighting Blood."

WEDNESDAY
GLADYS BROOKWELL
—in—
"The Strange Woman."

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR-WORK OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

1.—This Book is being published by the Historical Society.

2.—The preliminary work is already done.

3.—It will be the only COMPLETE AND ACCURATE HISTORY OF THE WAR-WORK OF THE COUNTY.

4.—It will contain—
  A. The name of every war-worker, and a short biographical sketch of each.
  B. A picture of every casualty.
  C. A complete account of the work done by every organization which did war-work of any kind.

5.—It will be sold below cost. That is possible because,
  A. The work is being financed as far as possible by the funds of the association.
  B. The members of the executive of the society who are doing the work are doing it for the public benefit, not for money.

6.—This will be the only official record, and will cost about $2.50.

7.—The County Council has given official recognition and has lent valuable assistance to the Historical Society in its work.

Remember:—
  A. We have absolutely no agents canvassing the county.
  B. No person is authorized in any way to secure material for this the only official History of the war-work of the county, but the secretary of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society,

REV. A. J. WILSON, Napanee.

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Friday and Saturday, July 18 and 19

Thomas Ince presents **Enid Bennett** in a five reel Comedy Drama.
"THE VAMP"
Also 7th Episode of **Francis Ford** in
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Triangle Pictures present **Douglas Fairbanks,** in
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Also good 2 reel Comedy.

Wednesday and Thur., July 23 and 24

Paramount Pictures present **Sessue Hayakana,** the famous Japanese actor, in
"WHITE MAN'S LAW"
Also 2 reels Mack Sennett Comedy, **"Whose Little Wife are You."**

Price of Admission will be 6c. to all until further notice

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Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
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to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.
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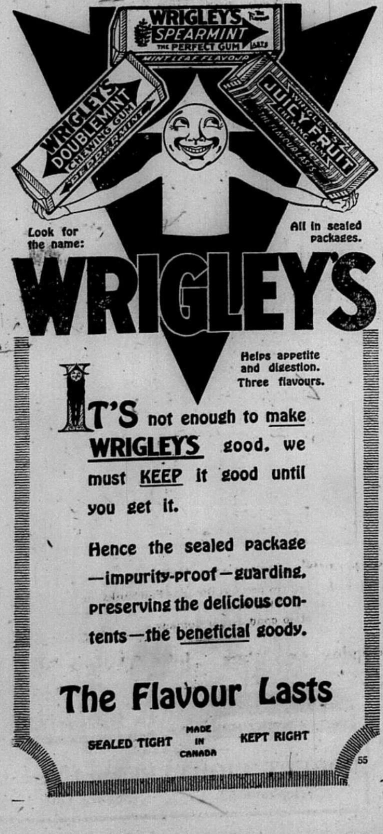
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Helps appetite and digestion. Three flavours.
IT'S not enough to make WRIGLEY'S good, we must KEEP it good until you get it.
Hence the sealed package —impurity-proof—guarding, preserving the delicious contents—the beneficial goody.
The Flavour Lasts
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'Phone 10. 15-3-m

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Buy an Incubator from MILLS the Poultry man and hatch all the chicks you can this year to meet the great demand and high prices that are sure to follow the close of the war. Give your order for an incubator now and be ready before the hatching time comes. He sells the Cyphers hot air and the Buckeye hot water machines, the most reliable and satisfactory and self regulating hatchers on the market. **Mills** wants your surplus hens and chicks all the time. Fetch them in. Shop near Gleeson's coal yard. Canada food board license 7-714.

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Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!
A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.
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MARKET CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Address by W. A. Brown, Chief of Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

Before looking at the present or even into the future, it might be policy to glance back and briefly note what the conditions were in the way of egg and poultry importation in several of the principal countries before the war At that time Britain was the largest importer of eggs, Germany a close second. Germany was the largest importer of poultry. A curious point is that next to Britain and Germany Canada was the third largest importer of eggs before the war. England imported eggs from 55 different countries, the principal of which was Russia, over half of her imports coming from Russia.

The war has changed almost everything. Britain is still the largest importer, and the indications are that she will continue to be. Her need at the present time is Canada's opportunity, and her need is great. She was short last year in shell eggs something over 170,000 long tons. Under these circumstances you can appreciate something of how opportune it was to visit Great Britain this spring when Canada had eggs to sell and Britain wanted to buy them. Aside from that fact the name Canada or any one Canadian in England has a remarkable reception. You see more Canadian soldiers in London on the Strand than of any other country. And it does not matter what mission one was on, present your card in any business or private home and you have a ready and happy reception.

In addition to this, by accident or intent, certain things transpired which made my visit there especially opportune. As you are aware the Department has worked hand in hand with the Canadian Produce Association, in devising the standards, in evolving the system of inspection and guarantee which stands behind the Canadian produce to-day. These men recognize that in that system there are possibilities of big financial returns for them, and naturally there are interested in any move on the part of the Department which will help them to sell their produce. Before leaving we approached the President of the Canadian Produce Association and the principal exporters in Canada, and asked them to communicate with their friends among the British importers and tell them that there was a representative of the department going over to tell them about Canadian eggs and the fact that we were going to be in the export business again. Their letters were followed by a circular from the Department telling them who that representative would be and where they could communicate with him This resulted in many letters from importers requesting the representative to call. You can appreciate how easy and how satisfying it was under these circumstances to meet these men and tell them the story of Canadian eggs.

They did not know why Canada had dropped out of the export game during the past ten or twelve years. Russia had come in and they had more or less forgotten about us in an egg way, as far as being an immediate source of supply.

They received a few eggs during the war, but they considered that was war work. Briefly the reason for Canada's recovery was explained as follows : The West, with the tremendous influx of population between 1908 and 1913 provided a more lucrative market than did Great Britain. Our eastern exporters shipped west, and gradually the number of eggs flowing to the old country fell off But the West has come into its own. You all more or less appreciate the potential possibilities of the prairie provinces in egg production. The first car of western eggs only came east in 1915, and in 1918, three years later, we had over 200 cars of eggs shipped east. The indications this year look for double or more, and when we look further into the future it only seems a few years before eggs will be rolling east in car load lots like wheat.

When you tell that story and show that eggs are coming east—that not only is our big eastern surplus to be liberated for export but that we will have eggs from the west to ship as well—it shows that Canada is entering the export game with a vengeance.

The fates could not have picked a more opportune time for the reopening of the export trade in eggs. We have already shipped to Great Britain this year well over a million dozen more than we did in all of last year put together In this connection with your permission, I will read a note that appeared in the Mail & Empire :

British Openings for Food Products.

"The almost incredibly large openings for Canadian prouce in Great Britain, in the opinion of Henry B. Thompson, of the Canadian Trade Commission, surpass even the greatest expectations of Canadians. In a communication to the Trade Commission he has pointed out that the import of eggs into Great Britain is Canada's opportunity. Before the war Canada's exports were practically nil, but at the beginning of 1916 had run up to 1,400,000 great hundreds. This total however, last year had dropped to 400,000 great hundreds. During the war Canada's export of eggs to the United Kingdom was only one and one quarter per cent of the requirements. The withdrawal of Russia as an egg exporting country leaves the Dominion in a most favored position for the British trade."

The egg business is looming large in the eyes of those behind a greater trade developement for Canada. The onus of this is going to come back on us in a producing way. Are we going to measure up with the volume and quality to the opportunity of the hour.

Canada had this year, up to the first of May, placed on the British market more dressed poultry than any other country. We have shipped nearly a million pounds. On the first of January 1919 we had more poultry in storage than we had a year ago. The outlook was dark. The prices which those who had purchased had paid was very high—higher than the purchasing power of our local market. The storage space was used under the control of the British Ministry of Food and being used almost altogether for the shipment of frozen beef. The trade tried to get space for poultry. They had orders for a high price for Jaunary, a little lower for February and March—nothing doing ; space was controlled and none would be provided.

Unusual pressure was brought to bear ; the High Commissioners office was requested to intervene in the interest of Canadian shippers Dr. Robertson, representing the Department of Agriculture was instructed by the Minister to bestir himself specially in this direction. We asked for space for 500,000 pounds. The United States were waiting to ship, but they did not get in. In order that there might be no delay, Canadian exporters moved a few cars down to seaboard ; some had to go into storage and wait for space, but the moment there was space the poultry was aboard. We had poultry in England even before the space was authorized ; then we got 500,000 pounds more. That was not enough. Space for another 300,000 pounds was secured, and odd lots have gone out since, so that to-day there is hardly a pound of chickens left in Canadian cold storage—all sold for export, as it ought to be.

The United States are getting a little over now, but the market is not quite so good. We have not any left : fortune was with us. Ordinarily the States poultry sells for more than Canadian on the British market. It is better packed. We taught the States how to fatten and grade poultry ; they have gone one better and stolen our market. That was before the war ; we have to get that back now. This spring's experience will help, but there is quite a long way to go yet before we have our poultry standardized, even approximately, in the same efficient way as the larger firms in the United States have. We need standards for dressed poultry made effective at the earliest opportunity, and poultry should be put under the same system of rigid inspection as eggs at the present time.

Markets for Live Poultry

The next way in which European markets for poultry products may be taken advantage of is through the medium of live poultry. There is a great shortage of breeding stock in Europe. We were called upon the other day to make an estimate of the falling off in poultry stocks in European countries. It was only an estimete at the best, but putting all the information we had to-gether, it would look as if they were short 250,000,000 head of poultry.

The next big item, and that which concerns us most is the future of the egg and poultry trade. The present is as bright as it can be. Nearly all our eggs in storage are sold for export already. The rest all can sell at a good price. If we could treble our production between now and next fall, there is a market for it, because there is no competition. China shipped a few eggs at the end of May, Ireland is continuing to ship large quantities. Denmark shipped what she is required to do by trade arrangements with Great Britain. But there is a great gap fixed between the volume of supply and the extent of the demand in England at the present time.

What about the future ? I heard it remarked coming up on the car that there is more enthusiasm in theis meeting of Ontario poultrymen than has been seen in any previously assembled. Do you know that that is only indicative of the world wide interest in poultry keeping ? In fact it is remarkable the way the nations of the world are getting behind the poultry industry at the present time. Nothing in this connection is possibly more significant than the fact that the International poultry conference called in London in March was the first internationalized industrial conference held after the war.

We talked about Russia before the war and during the war as being Canada's biggest competitor. I do not think at the moment that we could lay our finger on any one country in the world except possibly China, and say it is going to be the big competitor. They are all going to be competitors ; they are all doing just what we are doing in Canada—the individual farmer, the breeder, the Government official—all boosting the poultry industry. It is not going to come next year, or maybe the year after, but the poultry business is going to recoup itself the world over so fast that it will surprise us.

When all the exporting countries strike their stride and ship to the one or two importing countries of the world, something is apt to happen. Where are we in Canada going to be about this time ? That is really the problem we have to face in a national and international way in the egg and poultry business.

I am not pessimistic, we are in on the ground floor first and if we do not retain our place we are to blame. Our eggs in Britain have an excellent reputation. It did one good the day before Good Friday to have the opportunity of going over a large shipment of Canadian eggs in a big warehouse in London and to see the description of Canadian eggs—weight 15 pounds, that is per dozen, colory —and the British egg man speaks of the colory egg with almost a degree of affection. He is accustomed to the snowy whiteness of the Danish egg with its accompanying flatness of flavor and weak albumen. He is accustomed to white Egyptian eggs, white Italian eggs, white down all the Mediterranean. Irish eggs are colory, so are Canadian. The description was colory, and quality equal to Irish. We are there already, we are in on the ground floor, but, gentlemen we will have to meet the coming competition.

The biggest competitor looming on the map in eggs is China. China shipped a tremendously large quantity of eggs , not so much shell eggs, but powdered eggs to England and France during the war.

The producing sections of China are upwards of a thousand or two thousand miles inland from Shanghai. They have to bring these eggs down by slow river transit, and the eggs that arrived in Canada last fall and came under our Canadian regulations, would not pass inspection at a grade higher than seconds. Distance and other factors are in our favor, but we must reckon on having to meet the Chinaman as a particular competitor in England.

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SPENT A SMALL FORTUNE HE SAYS

Chappell Suffered Fifteen Years Before Finding Relief—Praises Tanlac

Remarkable indeed, was the statement made by W. D. Chappell, a well-known painter and paper hanger living at 311 south Franklin street, St. Paul, Minnesota, while in the St. Paul Drug Company's store, recently. Mr. Chappell declared that three bottles of Tanlac have done him more real good than other treatment and medicines that have cost him a small fortune, which he has paid out during the past fifteen years trying to get rid of a bad case of stomach trouble and kidney complaint.

"For fifteen years," said Mr. Chappell, "I have suffered from stomach trouble and disordered kidneys. My appetite was gone and the gas from what little I did eat would bloat me up terribly, causing intense pains in my left side and about my heart. My kidneys disturbed me so at night that I never averaged more than about three hours sleep and the pains in my back were so bad that it was agony for me to bend over and straighten up. I was also badly constipated and felt tired out all the time. I have spent a small fortune trying to get up in the mornings feeling only got worse. This spring I got in such a bad shape I was forced to quit work entirely.

"A man I know personally, one whose word I could not doubt, recommended Tanlac to me and, while I have taken only three bottles so far, the medicine has done me more real good than everything else I have taken combined, and I am still taking it and improving right along. My stomach feels almost like a new one and my kidneys are in much better shape. I am sleeping better at night than I have in years and I gget up in the mornings feeling like work. My appetite is so good that I just want to eat all the time and since the gas has stopped forming on my stomach I am not troubled any more with pains in my side or about my heart. Tanlac commenced to build me up before I had finished the first bottle and I have been steadily improving ever since. I had about given up hope of ever finding a medicine that would help me, so you may know how thankful I am that Tanlac came my way, and I am glad to pass the good word along"

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store. in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt)

CHAOS IN IRELAND.

Sinn Feiners Have an Unrecognised Republic.

There are no signs as yet that the Irish factions will follow the advice of Count Plunkett, who said: "The Irish question can only be solved by Irishmen." An Irish republic has been declared by the extreme Home Rulers, but the new government remains quite unrecognized by the British Government.

Prof. Edward De Valera was elected first President of the Irish Republic by the National Assembly. According to the New York World, he was born in the United States in the early eighties:

"His father was a Spanish-American, whose wife was Miss Kate Coll, of Bruree, County Limerick. The elder De Valera died soon after Edward's birth, and his mother returned with her little son to her native town when he was two years old. The boy was educated in the Bruree schools and the Christian schools, Charlesville and Blackrock colleges. After getting his degree of B.A. he became professor of mathematics, taught in Rockwell, University College, Maynooth, Belvedere, Dominican College, Eccles street, Dublin; Loretto College, St. Stephen's Green and Carysfort Training College for Teachers, and was Irish teacher at Tawin Summer College, founded by Sir Roger Casement."

He escaped the death penalty, when with other Sinn Feiners he was taken into custody by the British. A dramatic story of his escape from prison at Lincoln, England, attributed to Sean O'Kelley, Ireland's representative at the Paris Peace Conference, was told in recent despatches. These were followed by De Valera's own denial of the circumstances of his escape as related, issued from the Sinn Fein National Council, in which he said: "I don't propose to reveal how I got out, because other men will follow my example in the near future."

In an interview with Ralph F. Couch, United Press staff correspondent, which appeared in the New York Evening Sun, De Valera said that violence would be the only alternative remaining to Irish rebels if the Peace Conference at Paris fails to take steps to extend self-determination to rIeland. To quote him:

"We hope to avoid violence. It means bloodshed, deaths, courts-martial and perhaps executions. But if we have to fight again to gain our rights, if that is forced on us, we shall not hesitate. Ireland must have complete independence.

"We're going to win. I think every man in Ireland will be willing to back us in our demands when we make them. Meanwhile we have our government completely organized. We can take over the administration of our country at a moment's notice. That's what the Irish republican government was organized for."

A Quarrel.

Even the school children suffer from it. A teacher in one of the Toronto schools looked up from her desk the other day to find a little girl standing before her bathed in tears and sobbing away as if all the sorrows of the world had descended upon her. "Why, Gladys, what's the matter?" she asked. "I—I want my seat changed," wailed the youngster, and she pointed at the mischievous urchin who sat beside her, "he called me a bad name!" The teacher began an investigation. "Aw, he didn't call her nothin'," volunteered another of the male species. "He just told her she was a Bolsheviki."

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Long Live The King

By

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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But Nikky's heart had stopped beating. He had lifted her up from where she sat, half vexed and wholly ashamed, and carried her to a chair. That was all. But when it was all over, and Hedwig was only a trifle wobbly and horribly humiliated, Nikky Larisch knew the truth about himself, knew that he was in love with the granddaughter of his king, and that under no conceivable circumstances would he ever be able to tell her so. Knew, then, that happiness and he had said a long farewell, and would thereafter travel different roads.

So that night he started out to think things over. Probably never before in his life had he deliberately done such a thing. He had never, as a fact, thought much at all. It had been his comfortable habit to let the day take care of itself. Beyond minor problems of finance—minor because his income was trifling—he had considered little. In the last border war he had distinguished himself only when it was a matter of doing, not of thinking.

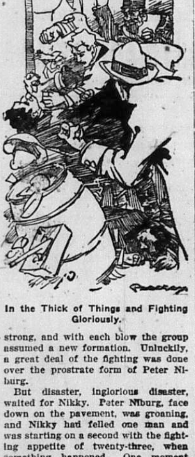
But he was young, and the night was crisp and beautiful. He took a long breath, and looked up at the stars. After all, things might not be so bad. Hedwig might refuse this marriage. They were afraid that she would, or why have asked his help? When he thought of King Karl, he drew himself up, and his heels rang hard on the pavement. Karl! A hard man and a good king—that was Karl. And old. From the full manhood of his twenty-three years Nikky surveyed Karl's almost forty, and considered it age.

It was typical of Nikky to decide that he needed a hard walk. He translated most of his emotions into motion. So he set off briskly, turning into the crowded part of the city.

And here it was that Nikky happened on the thing that was to take him far that night, and bring about many curious things. Not far ahead of him two men were talking. They went slowly, arm in arm. One was talking loquaciously, using his free arm, on which hung a cane, to gesticulate. The other walked with bent head.

Nikky, pausing to light a cigarette, fell behind. But the wind was tricky, and with his third match he stepped into a stone archway, lighted his cigarette, buttoned his tunic high against the chill, and emerged to a silent but violent struggle just ahead. The two men had been attacked by three others, and as he stared, the loquacious one went down. Instantly a huge figure of a man outlined against the light from a street lamp, crouched over the prostrate form of the fallen man. Even in the imperceptible second before he started to run toward the group, Nikky saw that the silent one, unmolested, was looking on.

A moment later he was in the thick of things and fighting gloriously. His soldierly cap fell off. His fair hair bristled with excitement. He flung out arms that were both furious and strong, and with each blow the group assumed a new formation. Unluckily, a great deal of the fighting was done over the prostrate form of Peter Niburg.



In the Thick of Things and Fighting Gloriously.

But disaster, inglorious disaster, waited for Nikky. Peter Niburg, face down on the pavement, was groaning, and Nikky had felled one man and was starting on a second with the fighting appetite of twenty-three, when something happened. One moment Nikky was smiling, with a cut lip, and hair in his eyes, and the next he was dropped like an ox, by a blow from behind. Landing between his shoulder blades, it jerked his head back with a snap, and sent him reeling. A second followed, delivered by a huge fist.

Down went Nikky, and lay still.

The town slept on. Street brawls were not uncommon, especially in the neighborhood of the Hungaria. Those who roused grumbled about quarrelsome students, and slept again.

Perhaps two minutes later, Nikky got up. He was another minute in locating himself. His cap lay in the gutter. Beside him, on his back, lay a sprawling and stertorous figure, with, so quick the downfall, a cane still hooked to his arm.

Nikky bent over Peter Niburg. Bending over made his head ache abominably.

"Here, man!" he said. "Get up! Rouse yourself!"

Peter Niburg made an inarticulate reference to a piece of silk of certain quality, and lay still. But his eyes opened slowly, and he stared up at the stars. "A fine night," he said thickly. "A very fine—" Suddenly he raised himself to a sitting posture. Terror gave him strength. "I've been robbed," he said. "Robbed. I am ruined. I am dead."

"Tut," said Nikky, mopping his cut lip. "If you are dead, your spirit speaks with an uncommonly lusty voice! Come, get up. We present together a shameful picture of defeat."

But he raised Peter Niburg gently from the ground and, finding his knees unstable, from fright or weakness, stood him against a house wall. Peter Niburg, with rolling eyes, felt for his letter, and, the saints be praised, found it.

"Ah!" he said, and straightened up. "After all, it is not so bad as I feared. They got nothing."

He made a manful effort to walk, but tottered, reeled. Nikky caught him.

"Careful!" he said. "The colossus was doubtless the one who got us both, and we are likely to feel his weight for some time. Where do you live?"

Peter Niburg was not for saying. He would have preferred to pursue his solitary if uncertain way. But Nikky was no half Samaritan. Toward Peter Niburg's lodging, then, they made a slow progress.

"These recent gentlemen," said Nikky, as they went along, "they are, perhaps, personal enemies?"

Peter Niburg reflected. He thought not. "But I know why they came," he said unguardedly. "Some early morning, my friend, you will hear of a man lying dead in the street. That man will be I."

"The thought has a moral," observed Nikky. "Do not trust yourself out-of-doors at night."

But he saw that Peter Niburg kept his hand over his breast pocket.

Never having dealt in mysteries, Nikky was slow at recognizing one. But, he reflected, many things were going on in the old city in these troubled days. Came to Nikky, all at once, that this man on his arm might be one of the hidden eyes of government.

"These are difficult times," he ventured, "for those who are loyal."

Peter Niburg gave him a sidelong glance. "Difficult indeed," he said briefly.

"I think," Nikky observed, "that, after I see you safely home, I shall report this small matter to the police."

But here Peter Niburg turned even paler. "Not—not the police!" he stammered.

"But why? You and I, my friend, will carry their insignia for some days. I have a mind to pay our debts."

Peter Niburg considered. He stopped and faced Nikky. "I do not wish the police," he said. "Perhaps I have said too little. This is a private matter. An affair of jealousy."

"I see!"

"Naturally, not a matter for publicity."

"Very well," Nikky assented. But in his mind was rising dark suspicion. He had stumbled on something. He cursed his stupidity that it meant, so far, nothing more than a mystery to him. He did not pride himself on his intelligence.

"You were not alone, I think?"

Peter Niburg suddenly remembered Herman, and stopped.

"Your friend must have escaped."

"He would escape," said Peter Niburg scornfully. "He is of the type that runs."

He lapsed into sullen silence. Soon he paused before a quiet house, one of the many which housed in cavernous depths uncounted clerks and other small fry of the city. "Good night to you," said Peter Niburg. Then, rather tardily. "And my thanks. But for you I should now—" he shrugged his shoulders.

"Good night, friend," said Nikky. "And better keep your bed tomorrow."

He had turned away and Peter Niburg entered the house.

Nikky inspected himself in the glow of a street lamp. Save for some dust, and a swollen lip, which he could not see, he was not unpresentable. Well enough, anyhow, for the empty streets. But before he started he looked the house and the neighborhood over carefully. He might wish to return to that house.

For two hours he walked, and resumed his interrupted train of thought. At last, having almost circled the city, he came to the Cathedral. It was nearly midnight by the clock in the high tower. He stopped and consulted his watch. The fancy took him to go up the high steps, and look out over the city from the colonnade.

Once there, he stood leaning against a column, looking out. There was someone coming along the quiet streets, with a stealthy, shuffling gait that caught his attention. So, for instance, might a weary or a wounded man drag along. Exactly so, indeed, had Peter Niburg shambled into his house but two hours gone.

The footsteps paused, hesitated, commenced a painful struggle up the ascent. Nikky moved behind his column, and waited. Up and up, weary step after weary step. The shadowy figure, coming close, took a form, became a man—became Peter Niburg.

Now, indeed, Nikky roused. Beaten and sorely bruised, Peter Niburg should have been in bed. What stealthy business of the night brought him out?

Fortunately for Nikky's hiding place, the last step or two proved too much for the spy. He groaned, and sat down painfully, near the top. His head lolled forward, and he supported it on two shaking hands. Thus he sat, huddled and miserable, for five minutes or thereabouts. The chime rang out the hour.

At ten minutes past the hour, Nikky heard the engine of an automobile. No machine came in sight, but the throbbing kept on, from which he judged that a car had been stopped around the corner. Peter Niburg heard it, and rose. A moment later a man, with the springiness of youth, mounted the steps and confronted the messenger.

Nikky saw a great light. When Peter Niburg put his hand to his breast pocket, there was no longer room for doubt, nor, for that matter, time for thinking. As a matter of fact, never afterward could Nikky recall thinking at all. He moved away quietly, hidden by the shadows of the colonnade. Behind him, on the steps, the two men were talking. Absorbed in themselves and their business, they neither heard nor saw the figure that slipped through the colonnade, and dropped, a blood curdling drop, from the high end of it to the street below.

Nikky's first impulse, beside the car, was to cut a tire. By getting his opponent into a stooping position, over the damaged wheel, it would be easier to overcome him. But a hasty search revealed that he had lost his knife in the melee. And second thought gave him a better plan. After all, to get the letter was not everything. To know its destination would be important. He had no time to think further. The messenger was coming down the steps, not stealthily, but clattering, with the ring of nails in the heels of heavy boots.

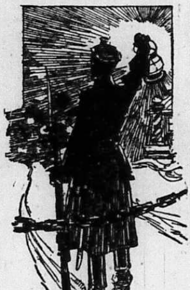
Nikky flung his long length into the tonneau, and there crouched. It was dark enough to conceal him, but Nikky's was a large body in a small place. However, the chauffeur only glanced at the car, kicked a tire with a practiced foot, and got in.

He headed for the open country. Very soon his passenger knew that he was in for a long ride possibly, a cold ride certainly. Within the city limits the car moved decorously, but when the suburbs were reached, the driver put on all his power. He drove carefully, too, as one who must make haste but cannot afford accident.

Nikky grew very uncomfortable. His long legs ached. The place between the shoulders where the concierge had landed his powerful blows throbbed and beat. Also he was puzzled, and he hated being puzzled. He was unarmed, too. He disliked that most of all.

After a time he raised his head. He made out that they were going east, toward the mountains, and he cursed the luck that had left his revolver at home. Still he had no plan but to watch. Two hours' ride, at their present rate, would take them over the border and into Karnia.

With a squealing of brakes the machine drew up at the frontier. Here was a chain across the highway, with two sets of guards. Long before they reached it, a sentry stepped into the road and waved his lantern.



A Sentry Stepped Into the Road.

Nikky burrowed lower into the car, and attempted to look like a rug. In the silence, while the sentry evidently examined a passport and flashed a lantern over the chauffeur, Nikky cursed the ticking of his watch, the beating of his own heart.

Then came a clanking as the chain dropped in the road. The car bumped over it, and halted again. The same formalities, this time by Karnian sentries. Then the jerk following a hasty letting-in of the clutch, and they were off again.

For some time they climbed steadily.

But Nikky, who knew the road, bided his time. Then at last, at two o'clock came the steep ascent to the very crest of the mountain, and a falling back, gear by gear, until they climbed slowly in the lowest.

Nikky unfolded his length quietly The gears were grinding, the driver bent low over his wheel. Very deliberately, now that he knew what he was going to do, Nikky unbuttoned his tunic and slipped it off. It was a rash thing, this plan he had in mind, rash under any circumstances, in a moving car—particularly rash here, where between the cliff and a precipice that fell far away below, was only a winding ribbon of uneven road.

Nikky, he waited his moment, and then, with one singularly efficient gesture, he flung his tunic over the chauffeur's head. He drove a car himself, did Nikky—not his own, of course; he was far too poor—and he counted on one thing—an automobile driver acts from the spinal cord, and not from the brain. Therefore his brain may be seething with a thousand frenzies, but he will shove out clutch and brake feet in an emergency, and hold them out.

So it happened. The man's hands left the wheel, but he stopped his car. Not too soon. Not before it had struck the cliff, and then taken a sickening curve out toward the edge of the precipice. But stop it did, on the very edge of eternity, and the chauffeur held it there.

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After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Set the hand brake!" Nikky said. The lamps were near enough the edge to make him dizzy.

The chauffeur ceased struggling, and set the hand brake. His head was still covered. But having done that, he commenced a struggle more furious than forceful, for both of them were handicapped.

And now Nikky was forced to an unsoldierlike thing that he afterward tried to forget. For, the driver developed unexpected strength, refused to submit, got the tunic off his head, and, seeing himself attacked by one man only, took courage and fell to. He picked up a wrench from the seat beside him, and made a furious pass at Nikky's head. Nikky ducked and, after a struggle secured the weapon. All this in the car, over the seat back.

It was then that Nikky raised the wrench and stunned his man with it. It was hateful. The very dull thud of it was sickening. And there was a bad minute or two when he thought he had killed his opponent. The man had sunk down in his seat, a sodden lump of inanimate human flesh. And Nikky, whose business, in a way, was killing, was horrified.

The chauffeur wakened, ten minutes later, to find himself securely tied with his own towing rope, and lying extremely close to the edge of death. Beside him on the ground sat a steady-eyed young man with a cut lip. The young man had lighted a cigarette, and was placing it carefully in the uninjured side of his mouth.

"Just as soon as you are up to it," said Nikky, "we shall have a little talk."

The chauffeur muttered something in the peasant patois of Karnia.

"Come, come!" Nikky observed. "Speak up. No hiding behind strange tongues. But first, I have the letter. That saves your worrying about it. You can clear your mind for action." Suddenly Nikky dropped his mocking tone. He was in earnest, grim and deadly earnest.

"I have a fancy, my friend," he said, "to take that letter of yours on to its destination. But what that destination is, you are to tell me."

The man on the ground grinned sardonically. "You know better than to ask that," he said. "I will never tell you."

Nikky had thought things out fairly well, for him, in that ten minutes. In a businesslike fashion he turned the prostrate prisoner on his side, so that he faced toward the chasm. A late moon showed its depth, and the valley in which the Ar flowed swiftly. And having thus faced him toward the next world, Nikky, throwing away his cigarette because it hurt his lip, put a stone or two from the roadway behind his prisoner, and anchored him there. Then he sat down and waited.

"Any news?" he asked, at the end of ten minutes' unbroken silence.

His prisoner said nothing. He was thinking, doubtless. Weighing things, too—perhaps life against betrayal, a family against separation.

Nikky examined the letter again. It was addressed to a border town in Livonia. But the town lay far beyond them. The address, then, was a false one. He whistled softly.

Half an hour.

"Come, come," said Nikky fiercely. "We are losing time." He looked fierce, too. His swollen lip did that. And he was nervous. It occurred to him that his prisoner, in desperation, might roll over the edge himself, which would be most uncomfortable.

But the precipice, and Nikky's fierce lip, and other things, had got in their work. The man on the ground stopped muttering in his patois and turned on Nikky eyes full of hate.

"I will tell you," he said. "And you will free me. [illegible]"

"Certainly," [illegible] "[illegible] to the edge of [illegible] be necessary, because I don't intend to go there—and finish me off." Then, sternly: "Now, where does the letter go? I have a fancy for delivering it myself."

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"If I tell you, what then?"

"This: If you tell me properly, and all goes well, I will return and release you. If I do not return, naturally you will not be released. And, for fear you meditate a treachery, I shall gag you and leave you, not here, but back a short distance, in the wood we just passed. And, because you are a brave man, and this thing may be less serious than I think it is, I give you my word of honor that if you advise me correctly, I shall return and liberate you."

"I have only your word."

"And I yours," said Nikky.

The chauffeur took a final glance around, as far as he could see, and a final shuddering look at the valley of the Ar, far below. "I will tell you," he said sullenly.

CHAPTER VI.

Two Prisoners.

Herman Spier had made his escape with the letter. He ran through tortuous byways of the old city, under arches into court yards, out again by doorways set in the walls, twisted, doubled like a rabbit. And all this with no pursuit, save the pricking one of terror.

But at last he halted, looked about, perceived that only his own guilty conscience accused him, and took breath. He made his way to the house in the shadow of the park until, an letter now buttoned inside his coat, and, finding the doors closed, lurked in the shadow of the park until an hour later, Black Humbert himself appeared.

He eyed his creature with cold anger. "It is a marvel," he sneered, "that such flight as yours has not brought the police in a pack at your heels!"

"I had the letter," Herman replied sulkily. "It was necessary to save it."

"You were to see where Niburg took the substitute."

But here Herman was the one to sneer. "Niburg!" he said. "You know well enough that he will take no substitute tonight, or any night. You strike hard, my friend."

The concierge growled, and together they entered the house across the street.

In the absence of Humbert, his niece, daughter of a milk seller near, kept the bureau, answered the bell, and after nine o'clock, when the doors were bolted, admitted the various occupants of the house and gave them the tiny tapers with which to light themselves upstairs. She was sewing and singing softly when they entered.

"All right, girl. You may go," said Humbert.

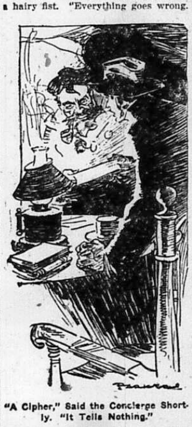
"Good night to you both," the girl said, and gave Herman Spier a nod. When she was gone, the concierge locked the door behind her.

"And now," he said, "for a look at the treasure."

He rubbed his hands together as Herman produced the letter. Heads close, they examined it under the lamp. Then they glanced at each other.

"A cipher," said the concierge shortly. "It tells nothing.

"Code!" And struck the paper with a hairy fist. "Everything goes wrong. That blond devil interferes, and now this letter speaks but of blankets and loaves!"



"A Cipher," Said the Concierge Shortly. "It Tells Nothing."

The bell rang, and, taking care to thrust the letter out of sight, the concierge disappeared. Then ensued, in the hall, a short colloquy, followed by a thumping on the staircase. The concierge returned.

"Old Adelbert, from the opera," he said. "He has lost his position, and would have spent the night airing his grievance. But I sent him off!"

Now, as between the two, Black Humbert furnished evil and strength but it was the pallid clerk who furnished the cunning. And now he made a suggestion.

"It is possible," he said, "that he—upstairs—could help."

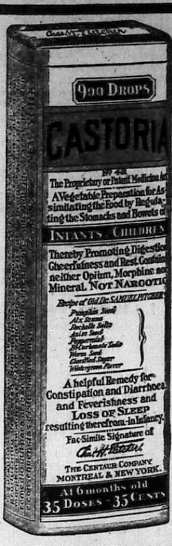
"Adelbert? Are you mad?"

"The other. He knows codes. It was by means of one we caught him. I have heard that all these things have one basis, and a simple one."

The concierge considered. Then he rose. "It is worth trying," he observed.

He thrust the letter into his pocket, and the two conspirators went out into the gloomy hall. There, on a ledge, lay white tapers, and one he lighted, shielding it from the draft in the hollow of his great hand. Then he led the way to the top of the house.

Here were three rooms. One, the best, was Herman Spier's, a poor thing at that. Next to it was old Adelbert's. At the extreme end of the narrow corridor, in a passage almost blocked by old furniture, was another room, a sort of attic, with a slanting roof.



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Making sure that old Adelbert did not hear them, they went back to this door, which the concierge unlocked. Inside the room was dark. The taper showed little. As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness, the outlines of the attic stood revealed, a junk room, piled high with old trunks, and in one corner a bed.

Black Humbert, taper in hand, approached the bed. Herman remained near the door. Now, with the candle near, the bed revealed a man lying on it, and tied with knotted ropes; a young man, with sunken cheeks and weary, desperate eyes. Beside him, on a chair, were the fragments of a meal, a bit of broken bread, some cold soup, on which grease had formed a firm coating.

Lying there, sleeping and waking and sleeping again, young Haeckel, one time of his majesty's secret service and student in the university, had lost track of the days. He knew not how long he had been a prisoner, except that it had been eternities. Twice a day, morning and evening, came his jailer and loosened his bonds, brought food, of a sort, and allowed him, not out of mercy, but because it was the committee's pleasure that for a time he should live, to move about the room and bring blood again to his numbed limbs.

The concierge untied him, and stood back. "Now," he said.

But the boy—he was no more—lay still. He made one effort to rice, and fell back.

"Up with you!" said the concierge, and jerked him to his feet. He caught the rail of the bed, or he would have fallen. "Now—stand like a man."

He stood then, facing his captors without defiance. He had worn all that out in the first days of his imprisonment.

"Well?" he said at last. "I thought—you've been here once tonight."

"Right, my cuckoo. But tonight I do you double honor."

But seeing that Haeckel was swaying, he turned to Herman Spier. "Go down," he said, "and bring up some brandy. He can do nothing for us in this state."

He drank the brandy eagerly when it came, and the concierge poured him a second quantity. What with weakness and slow starvation, it did what no threat of personal danger would have done. It broke down his resistance. Not immediately. He fought hard, when the matter was first broached to him. But in the end he took the letter and, holding it close to the candle, he examined it closely. His hands shook, his eyes burned. The two terrorists watched him.

Brandy or no brandy, however, he had not lost his wits. He glanced up suddenly. "Tell me something about this," he said. "And what will you do for me if I decode it?"

The concierge would promise anything, and did. Haeckel listened, and knew the offer of liberty was a lie. But there was something about the story of the letter itself that bore the hall marks of truth.

"You see," finished Black Humbert cunningly, "she—this lady of the court—is plotting with some one, or so we suspect. If it is only a liaison—!" He spread his hands. "If, as is possible, she betrays us to Karnia, that we should find out. It is not," he added, "among our plans that Karnia should know too much of us."

The brandy was still working, but the spy's mind was clear. He asked for a pencil, and set to work. After all, if there was a spy of Karl's in the palace, it were well to know it. He tried complicated methods first, to find that the body of the letter, after all, was simple enough. By reading every tenth word, he got a consistent message, save that certain supplies, over which the concierge had railed, were special code words for certain regiments. These he could not decipher.

"Whoever was to receive this," he said at last, "would have been in possession of complete data of the army, equipment and all, and the location of various regiments. Probably you and your band of murderers have that already."

The concierge nodded, no whit ruffled. "And for whom was it intended?"

"I cannot say. The address is fictitious, of course."

Black Humbert scowled. "So!" he said. "You tell us only a part!"

"There is nothing else to tell. Save, as I have written here, the writer ends: 'I must see you at once. Let me know where.'"

The brandy was getting in its work well by that time. He was feeling strong, his own man again, and reckless. But he was cunning, too. He yawned. "And in return for all this, what?" he demanded. "I have done you a service, friend cut-throat."

The concierge stuffed letter and translation into his pocket. "What would you have, short of liberty.

(To be continued)

Why Kut Surrendered.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, speaking at Holborn, England, said he would like to tell something of what was done by the men under the command. He was not going to describe the Tigris or the desert, but he would remind them that they took 300 miles, fought three battles, the last one a very desperate battle, and they had to retreat upon Kut.

They retreated over 90 miles, with the Turkish army on their heels, but his disciplined veterans never faltered. He did not lose a man or a gun, nor did he leave a wounded man behind, and in that retreat he turned round and wiped out the whole of the Turkish advanced guard of ten thousand men.

He described the terrible days of the siege when his men were dying of starvation at the rate of 25 and 28 a day. Finally he had a wireless from the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia: "I cannot relieve you; make the best terms you can."

Sir Charles spoke with contempt of the whisperers who were afraid to come out into the open, but who hinted that he did not care what became of his men, and said if he lived to be 100 years old he should never forget how his men cheered him till he was out of sight when he was taken prisoner and removed to Constantinople.

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PREVENT POTATO ROT

Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture Proven Very Effective.

Machinery Must Be Kept Well Oiled If It Is to Work Efficiently—An Expert Discusses the Question From Every Angle.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LATE Blight and Rot of Potatoes can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Commence spraying when the plants are from five to eight inches high and keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux throughout the season. Take special care to see that the spraying is very thoroughly done if the weather is at all damp about the 15th of July, as Blight often begins about this time. Add a poison when necessary for potato beetles—arsenate of lead paste 3½ lbs. to each 40 gals. of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gals., or a mixture of 2 lbs. arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gals. From three to seven applications should be made, depending upon the season—the wetter the weather the larger the number. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection, which takes place during or soon after rain. Such spraying should prevent not only Late Blight and Rot but also Early Blight and potato beetles.

Thorough spraying only is effective. If thorough spraying is to be done sufficient Bordeaux mixture must be used. From 50 to 150 gals per acre should be applied at each spraying, and when the plants are large not less than 100 gallons per acre should be used. Thorough spraying means the covering of every portion of the potato plant with Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can only be done when the solution is applied with good pressure, so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results from spraying are obtained when potato sprayers are used which are fitted with a T-joint attachment so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying. When the plants are large it has been found that it pays to go over each row twice at each spraying.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

The Importance of Keeping Machinery Properly Oiled.

The importance of keeping machinery properly oiled may be better realized when we try to compute, in dollars and cents, the annual sacrifice in machine efficiency through friction. Carelessness in lubrication may easily reduce the efficiency of a machine fully fifty per cent. At the same time the machine itself is wearing out faster, on account of the needless friction, than owing to the real work done.

The microscope reveals the fact that the surface of the most highly polished shaft ever made is as rough and untrue as a rough casting appears to the unaided eye. In practice it is not possible to make a metal surface that is absolutely smooth, incompressible, or even a true circle, hence inequalities of pressure at the bearings, grinding and tearing of the metal fibres, causing friction, producing factors of inefficiency and wear and tear. Though these faults of construction cannot be avoided, we can, in a great measure, overcome the effect in machinery, by judicious application of a lubricating agent.

The lubricant consists of minute balls or globules. These readily insinuate themselves between the faces in mutual contact forming a cushion, keeping the metals apart. Its use is not only to reduce friction, but also to carry away whatever excess of heat is generated. All liquids have not sufficient sustaining powers to be used as efficient lubricants. Some cannot be retained between the metals; others do not cling together persistently enough. To resist the tendency of the metal to tear the lubricating film apart, these globules must have a good deal of internal strength, and must stick together well. They must also cling well to the metal, or they will be squeezed out of the bearing.

The oils and the fats are the principal lubricants. The mineral oils are thin, and so are lard, olive, and sperm oils. Castor oil, neatsfoot, tallow and rape are thick. Nothing is better for high speed bearings and light spindles or shafts than sperm oil, but it is costly; for heavy bearings castor oil is superior to this, but it is also expensive.

But there is relatively little pure lubricant used in machinery, for it is usually more economical to employ a compound oil, compounded for special uses, than to use pure lubricants which, after all, are often heavily adulterated — gum, soap lime, alumina soda, and free acids have their own distinct purpose to serve in the composition of cheap oils. The chief advantage, however, pertaining to the use of compound oils is, that the objectionable qualities, of one kind of lubricant can be neutralized by mixing it with a lubricant of another kind. For instance, vegetable and fish oils are drying oils, that is, they oxidize rapidly, and cause gumming or clogging of the bearings to which they are applied, and if allowed to drop and accumulate upon dust, cotton waste, and timber are liable to develop an internal heat that will cause spontaneous combustion. Mineral oil does not oxidize, neither does animal. But mineral oils have what is termed a low flashing point; that is, they fire or ignite at a low temperature, some at 212 degrees Fah., or under. Animal oils develop fatty acids, and these corrode and pit the surface of the metal which they are used to lubricate.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Pure-bred Sires.

Due to high prices for beef, pork and mutton in recent years, and widespread educational work, thousands of farmers are indicating a growing interest in stock raising. Many have bought pure-bred bulls, boars and rams; other have purchased bred she-stock, says Breeders' Gazette. Where one man who grew grain or cotton two years ago thought even vaguely of going in for live stock or more live stock, five men belonging to his class are seriously interested now, and are buying breeding animals. Most purchases, however, are of sires.

Next year hundreds of these beginners will be in the market for pure-bred sires; many who made their initial investments in 1917 in females are buying, or will buy, sires this year.

Why Plenty of Water Is Necessary for Cows In Hot Weather.

Water is very necessary for cows at all times, because the body itself contains a large proportion of water; the functions of the body cannot properly take place except plenty of water be supplied; and milk contains about 87½ per cent. water. All this makes water needful at all times to the cow giving milk, but in hot weather there are added reasons why the cow should have plenty of water. These hot weather additions to the water supply of cows are necessary:

1. To assist in cooling the body. When the animal body becomes too warm, nature suggests an extra supply of water, which lowers the temperature of the body of the animal, making the cow more comfortable, hence she produces more milk.

2. The second reason for supplying plenty of water to cows in summer is the fact that the body excretions are very much increased during hot weather. These excretions consist largely of water, with certain salty materials in solution, and to supply this waste material, the cow must be supplied with an abundance of water. After proper and abundant feed, the second great need of the cow giving milk is plenty of clean, cool water. Dairymen prefer to locate along the banks of a never-failing stream. Lacking this, a dairy farm must have a good supply of well-water. — Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

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Cheap and Effective Home-made Remedies to Combat the Fly Nuisance—Especial Care Required in Case of Dairy Cattle—Care Must Be Taken to Prevent Sun-Scald of Pigs During the Hot Weather—Prevention and Treatment Explained by Expert.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

NO fruit tree disease this year has been so conspicuous and so injurious as the Leaf Curl of Peaches. In early June more than half of the peach orchards between Beamsville and St. Catharines and many orchards in other localities were so badly affected that almost every leaf was distorted, swollen and turning a brownish color. Most of these trees will not enter winter nearly so healthy nor bear so large a crop next year as if they had not been attacked by the Leaf Curl.

Control.

This year's experience, though a hard one, will doubtless be of much value to the fruit grower, for it has shown as perhaps seldom before the great importance of early spraying of peaches to prevent Leaf Curl. By early we mean before the leaf buds have begun to swell. Sometimes late spraying, that is spraying after the buds have begun to swell, will control the disease, but it will only do so where the wet weather does not come until after the spraying. A single day's rain would not of course be sufficient to start the disease. It takes several days of moist weather. There is good evidence that even fall spraying after the leaves have dropped will also control it.

The best mixture to use is lime-sulphur about 1 gallon to 7 gallons of water. Soluble sulphur 12½ pounds to 40 gallons of water will also control the disease, but is not so popular with the growers as the lime-sulphur. — L. Cǎesar, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Fly Remedies.

The fly, like the poor, is always with us in summer-time. In spite of many campaigns having for their slogan, "Swat the fly," he is still with us, and likely to be until the end of time.

Flies are a terrible nuisance in the home, in the dairy and in the stable. They torment the very life out of cows. It is strange that man with all his inventive genius, has not yet been able to overcome his agile enemy, the fly.

Up to the present, no very satisfactory remedy for cow-flies has been worked out. The most we can do is to apply something which keeps them off the cows for a time. The number of fly remedies is legion. There are several very good patent remedies.

A good home-made mixture consists of two quarts of fish-oil or any kind of cheap oil or grease, one-half pint coal-oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, thoroughly mixed and applied to all parts of the cow except udder and teats, by means of a cloth or brush. This quantity will coat twenty-five cows, and unless there be rain soon after applying, one coating will last a week. (Leave out the coal-oil for calves.)

Lighter mixtures, containing creosol, zenoleum, etc., may be sprayed on daily. If done before milking, great care is needed, else the milk will become tainted. — Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

"Protecting Pigs From Sunscald."

Now that the hot summer weather has come those who own light colored pigs are beginning to complain of sunburn or sunscald. This condition of the hide of the animal is similar to that of people; it gives the same degree of uncomfortableness to the pig and is caused in the same manner. Consequently, the same method of prevention and treatment may be carried out.

In the first place, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the prevention is shelter. No matter what kind of stock is in the pasture, shade is essential, and much more so is it for pigs on account of the thin coating of hair on their bodies. If the pasture for pigs is so situated that there are no trees to afford shade to the animals it would be just as well to keep them shut up during the hottest parts of the day and allow them to run out during the evening, night and early morning hours. By keeping them in a pen that is somewhat darkened, they miss both the hot rays of the sun and the flies that are always so bad around a stable of any kind, during the hot weather.

Some people provide a "hog wallow" in their pasture which is a very good thing, but the location should be some place in the shade, as it is a well-known fact that the hide will blister far quicker when wet than when dry. A pig seems to think that a wallow is an essential thing, and if he persuades the farmer into thinking the same, the farmer should lead him to believe that during the heat of the day it is the best time to keep out of it.

If the pigs have become sunburned at all, it is well to keep them inside for a few days and thoroughly grease their bodies, with some nice smooth grease such as vaseline. The grease tends to keep the air from the irritated skin and ease the uncomfortableness of the animal. Vaseline also has a wonderful healing and curative property which makes it preferable in such cases. — J. C. McBeath, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Allahabad.

Allahabad is the holy city of the Indian Mohammedans, Benares is the holy city of the Hindoos, while Cuzco is that of the ancient Incas. Jerusalem is the holy city of the Jews and Christians. Mecca, Medina and Damascus have first place in the affections of the Mohammedans.

European Wines.

Before the war the vineyards of Europe covered about 21,000,000 acres and the average yearly wine production was 1,170,000,000 gallons.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN $8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

VEGETABLE MARKETING

High Prices Are Paid for Best Quality.

Provide Abundance of Cool Water for Dairy Cows During Hot Weather—Shade In Pasture Also Essential — Ideal Location on Banks of Cool, Pure Stream.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FEW growers realize the importance of properly harvesting and marketing their early vegetables. The large majority are expert enough to produce an excellent crop, but there is perhaps only about one out of ten that harvest and market their crop to the best advantage. The public is to-day, perhaps more than before, demanding a high grade product. They are willing to pay the price if they get the quality, and the gardener that will make the greatest success will be the one that caters to this demand.

There are several factors of great importance necessary to achieve the greatest amount of success. Foremost of these, perhaps, is proper harvesting. Few, even of our growers, realize how rapidly our vegetables deteriorate in quality after they are taken from the ground. Much of the fine flavor and crispness is lost in the case of such products as onions, lettuce and radishes in only a few hours unless special care is exercised in handling. Such crops should never be exposed to winds or the hot sun and if they can be kept in a cool, fairly moist condition, the least possible loss in quality will be maintained.

To market the vegetable crop to best advantage the grower must ever keep in mind the ultimate destination of his goods. The housewife is the one that he must please. If she is well pleased then she tells her neighbors quietly over the back fence, but if she finds that she has received something of very inferior quality then she proclaims her grievance from the housetops and forever after will be hard to convince that there is such a thing as high quality.

The most important factors to bear in mind are few in number and are not hard to put into practice. The proper degree of maturity is the first one that must be considered. Carrots, beets, onions, radishes and the other bunching crops should not be pulled before they reach the proper size. They should be carefully pulled and taken to the bunching houses. There they are neatly bunched, tied and washed and then should be protected from the atmosphere as much as possible by covering. Lettuce, spinach, parsley, cabbage and cauliflower should be carefully cut and placed in baskets or carriers. Care should be taken that none of the dirt is taken up and allowed to fall through the leaves, as this is hard to remove even by careful washing and will always lower the quality.

There is perhaps not more than one person in ten that can be called a really successful salesman, and here is where a good many of our growers fall down, and after producing a high grade product they are unable to market it to the best advantage. The first requisite, as has already been mentioned, is a high grade article. An inferior grade cannot be expected to obtain the highest price. The proper care in preparation is also important. A neat, attractive package, well-packed, with high grade vegetables will always command the higher price. Furthermore, an attractive article will be its own salesman, and no matter how overstocked the market may be, will command a good price. The proper care in sorting and grading is also quite important. Vegetables of poor quality should never be placed on the market. They will not only have to be sold at a much lower price but will also have the effect of lowering the price on the higher grades, with the result that many a good market has been almost ruined by a small quantity of inferior goods.

From this we see that the greatest results can only be obtained by growing a high grade article, carefully harvested and attractively and efficiently marketed.—A. H. McLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Adventurous Photography.

The adventures, reported recently, of an expedition that penetrated British East Africa to secure motion pictures of big game in its native jungle reminds one strikingly of the change that has come over the vocation of photography. In the beginning photography was as mild an occupation as any; it called for a pleasing address in the photographer, and for conversational tact to encourage the sitter to forget that the camera was watching him, but it was not adventurous, and the timidest might excel at it. Then the newspapers began to use the camera, and the photographer had often to be a man of courage. But the motion picture industry goes even farther. Bold and brave must be the man who successfully takes pictures of lions, tigers, and other denizens of the jungle in their native haunts.

Simple and Youthful.

Many present-day fashions, with the tendency toward long skirts and the draped lines, are not so accurately described by the word youthful, but there is a sufficient number of simple modes to still permit the word youthful to adequately describe a big percentage of new fashions.

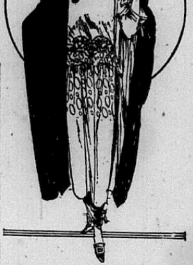
BACK-TO-NATURE STYLE IN GOWNS

Parisian Designers Aim to Create a Campaign, Fashion Writer Declares.

LENGTH OF SKIRT A PROBLEM

Short Model Advancing, but Its Fate Hangs in Balance—Abbreviated Sleeve Is Believed to Be Here to Stay.

Exaggeration always has been the very essence of fashion. Women will adventure in clothes. This exaggerations, asserts a fashion correspondent, usually is obtained by accentuating some portion of the human body, just as hoopskirts accentuated the slim slenderness of the waist. In the days of our now far-off Civil war Mrs. Lincoln and the wife of General Grant walked abroad with wide, swaying skirts. So full were they that the waist took on a wasplike appearance. Then there came a time when breadth was given to the shoulders by an absurdly large sleeve that puffed stiffly out at the top. Du Maurier ever depicted his lovely ladies with huge puffs atop of their shapely arms. Now it seems the aim of Parisian designers is to create a back-to-nature campaign. With French women wearing skirts that end half way between the knee and ankle, evening gowns cut practically to the waistline in the back and afternoon frocks with the short sleeves of the 1830 period—and many of them absolutely sleeveless—the question is not altogether how we are going to dress, but are we about to undress?



This black satin gown, with richly embroidered tunic of Chinese blue satin, is of oriental inspiration. Chinese blue chiffon lines the black satin cape.

We here in this country are in the very thick of the semi-annual discussion of the silhouette—the length of skirts, the depth and outline of the decolletage and how we shall trim or untrim our hats. Paris has had her openings, and our American buyers have returned, bringing to us the best models from the varied collections shown by the great French houses. These dazzle with their splendor. Of metal tissue and spangles, they sparkle and scintillate, apparently vying with one another to offset the somber garb of war time.

With the war's ending France evidently expected American women to burst into wild extravagance. It is doubtful, however, if the showy, spangled and embroidered dresses displayed by the Paris designers will be adopted by our American women for this summer's wear. We in this country like simple models. Then, too, the exorbitant prices charged by the French dressmakers made the purchasing of models almost prohibitive. Consequently we may not expect any price reductions in clothes for some time to come. But it will not be for long, for the poilus of France are returning to work. The looms at Lyons and St. Etienne are again busily whirring and new weaves of silks and other fabrics are being made for the wide, feminine world.

The Short Skirt Advances.

At this moment there is with us a great uncertainty about the length of skirts. The dictum of Paris is for short ones; very short ones. All the French houses stand sponsor to them and we in America believe that the short skirt is advancing upon us again —stealthily, step by step—although its ultimate fate here still hesitantly hangs in the balance. One of the most difficult clothes questions we have to settle is what compromise shall we make between the skirt measuring from 12 to 16 inches from the floor, which the Parisienne is wearing, and the long skirt of purely American origin. There is no doubt about it, French models cannot be altered to meet the demand for a skirt so much longer without material change of the original lines and much of the style being completely lost by this change.

Some of the evening gowns at the recent openings had the skirts draped so as to show the leg almost to the knee, and the shortness at the front and side accentuated by a train. One clever designer has done some very interesting things with her skirts. She has given an appearance of length by putting transparent laces and embroideries at the bottom of the skirt. She then makes the underskirt several inches shorter than the outside, thereby silhouetting the legs. After accomplishing this on a lot of her evening gowns, she is using the same treatment on lingerie frocks. For the trousseau of a bride she has made a sheer lingerie frock of old lace and rare embroidery, ivory in tone. The petticoat is of pale pink satin with a knee-deep flounce of navy blue chiffon. This gives the desired background at which the designer is aiming. The effect is as fascinating as it is original.

Abbreviated Sleeve—Echo of 1830.

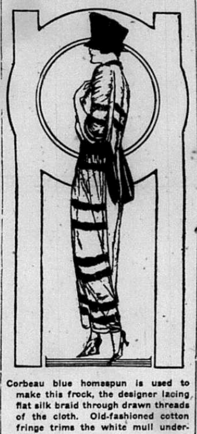
No wonder the makers of clothes have at last turned their attention to sleeves! No part of the dress allows freer play to one's creative fancy. In 1830 dressmakers went quite mad over sleeves and cut up all sorts of insane antics with them. And, since this is the period from which the new short sleeve takes its inspiration and marks the difference between this year's frock and last, we may expect present day modistes to do things equally as amusing. That there was method in the madness of these old-time dressmakers is attested by the beautiful effects obtained. We see this in every old daguerreotype and oil portrait of that day. What is lovelier for sheer fabrics than these abbreviated sleeves that belong to a period when women dressed more picturesquely than they do now?

There is little doubt that the short sleeve has come to stay. It will remain for the summer, at least. There were few gowns or blouses shown at openings that did not have short sleeves, and some of them none. Even suits have three-quarter length sleeves, permitting the hands to be carefully gloved. Martial et Armand sent us an afternoon gown of biege colored crepe de chine literally covered with silken embroidery in the same tone. Very short is the crepe de chine skirt, but beneath the hem is set a band of lavender and silver tissue, to fall several inches below the skirt. This tissue is very loosely woven and quite rough in texture. It is very different from the metal cloth of other seasons, and combines more pleasingly with plain materials than did its predecessor. A lavender and silver ribbon of the same curious and artistic weave threads its way through coarse silk threads, forming a narrow belt tying at either side. This gown has not even a suggestion of a sleeve of any sort. The shoulder seam has been permitted to lengthen itself just a very little, possibly perhaps as a bit of apology.

Hats Worn by French Women.

No French woman hesitates to top her sleevless and gloveless costume by a hat.

In the advance guard of summer clothes are distinctive gowns of black satin with a cape to match. Very often satin of another color is combined with black to make the frock. One of our American designers has thought of putting a richly embroidered tunic of Chinese blue on a black satin dress and lining the cape with Chinese blue chiffon. Further evidence of the oriental inspiration of this costume is seen in the cape collar, ending in a scarf, which may be wound around the chin.



Corbeau blue homespun is used to make this frock, the designer lacing flat silk braid through drawn threads of the cloth. Old-fashioned cotton fringe trims the white mull undersleeves and vest.

Suzanne Talbot makes a small hat of dull blue silk embroidered in fine threads of glazed black straw. The contrast between the dull and shiny material is decided. It is equally charming.

Sleeves Are of All Colors.

Certainly sleeves are riotous in their scope of styles—almost anything as a sleeve and no sleeve at all, just a narrow ribbon excuse, all are permitted. The very short sleeve, not reaching the elbow, bids fair to be popular for everyday wear in midsummer. There's the kimono sleeve, narrow at the top and wide and floppy at the border. The plain coat sleeve is a standard. The three-quarter length is received. Even at informal afternoon social events, no sleeve and the shoulder ribbon mode is correct form.

A Qualified Actor.

They were arguing about qualifications for successful careers, and a famous playwright, who was one of the party, maintained that the stage offered the easiest opportunities for beginners. As some doubt was thrown on this claim, he produced a letter from a man who wished to be engaged for his new play, which was about to be produced. The letter ran as follows: "Rev. Sir:—Wishing to go on the stage, would like to appear in your play. Have been a market gardener for some years, but having gone bankrupt, have decided to take up acting, the same requiring no capital. I am no longer young, but six feet two in my stocking feet. Have mastered a book on elocution, and am fond of late hours."

Cultivation and Drainage Pays.

Loosening up a soil by cultivation increases the pore space, and with loams, mucks and clays this increases their power to absorb and retain water while at the same time allowing more free air space. Drainage also makes a soil more porous, thereby producing the same results. Coarse sands retain less water when loose than when compact.

Oh! Such Pain! dizzy—dragged-down? With dull headache, backache — racking with pain here or there — poor woman, she's one of many. On those days each month, when in other circumstances she would go to bed, she must still be at the desk or counter, or struggle through the day as best she may with her housework or her family cares. Usually she who feels those dragging-down or dizzy symptoms, and other pains caused by womanly disease, can be cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the cause of these pains. Faded, jaded, tired, overworked, weak, nervous, delicate women are helped to strength and health by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. In liquid or tablets.

CHATHAM, ONT.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use 'Favorite Prescription' quite a lot. I recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and is doing fine. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is for women who are ailing."—MRS. EDITH MOORE, 80 Degge Street.

EGYPTIAN RICHES.

Discovery of Pharoah's Great Emerald Mines.

A British expedition that set out from Cairo recently rediscovered what are believed to be the mines from which the pharaohs of old Egypt obtained their treasures of emeralds, says the Inter-Ocean Syndicate. The ancient tunnels honeycomb a barren ridge of hills between the 24th and 25th degrees of latitude in Upper Egypt a few miles west of the Red Sea. Some of the excavations were shored up with timbers which were still intact and the floors were scattered with tools, lamps and baskets of ancient workmanship. Some of these objects, antiquarians say, date back to 1560 B.C. When the mines were first worked is not known, but they were still productive in the time of Cleopatra. Lost for centuries, the tradition of the old mines lingered into modern times. The ancient treasure beds were found again in 1812 by Cailliaud, a Frenchman who was a member of an exploring party sent out in search of them by Mehemet Ali, then ruler of Egypt. That the mines had been abandoned before they were completely exhausted was proved by the discovery of a lode of emerald-bearing rock. The emeralds taken out were large but of poor quality. The mines have not been worked since. Plans to operate them on a tentative scale, at least, are now said to be under way.

Emeralds ranked with rubies and sapphires as the favorite and most costly gems of the ancient world. They blazed in the crowns of the Egyptian pharaohs and the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, who knew nothing of diamonds. Emeralds were royal gems before the diamond ever had been heard of outside of India. In early times, the diamond was worn in its natural state and was a clumsy, dull crystal which did not compare with emeralds, rubies and sapphires in brilliancy. The fact is not generally known that the art of cutting diamonds, which brought out the lustre of the stones and made them the flashing gems the world knows to-day, was not discovered until the fifteenth century. Emeralds to-day have the same rank as gems they had at the dawn of history. They are fashionable and highly prized now as in the days of the world's earliest royalties. Good emeralds are rare and becoming rarer. Carat for carat they are as valuable as diamonds.

Shire Horses In England.

Prices obtained for Shire horses of late at English sales show a decided revival of interest in the breed of drafters which has for so many years merited the best attention of heavy horse enthusiasts in all parts of the world. The best breeders of Shires have, in the past fifteen years, done wonders in the way of improving the quality of the breed, as is indicated by the action, bone, feet, and feathering of the individuals of to-day as compared with those of the times previous to 1903. At the same time, stature and weight has been well maintained, and increased, in the average specimen of the breed, so that as a result no breed of horse is more popular with the man who wants to see heavy loads handled with facility under conditions such as exist in the big cities. At Newmarket $12,500 was paid for the two-years old stallion Lincoln John, and at the Duke of Westminster's sale at Eaton Home Farm $5,250 was paid for the three-year-old stallion Dollas Empire, and forty other horses were disposed of at an average price of $1,800.

Ducks Better Without Water.

Do not give ducklings water to swim in; they do not need it and will not thrive as well as without. Keep drinking water before them all the time; a duck has no crop as a hen has, and needs water to wash down its food.

WHOOPING COUGH
SPASMODIC CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene
Est. 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.

Used while you Sleep

Send us postal for descriptive booklet
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.
Leeming Miles Bldg., Montr'l

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairdressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J.

a-27

This Week

-A FULL LINE OF—
Jam Jams, Ginger Snaps, etc
ALSO—
Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Grape Nuts, Shredded Wheat, Corn Flakes, Krumbles.
CAMPERS' SUPPLIES.

FRANK H. PERRY.
Dundas St. Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

We have placed in stock the special

Waltham and Elgin Watch

adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

HOW TO KEEP THE BABY FROM WORRYING

IN HOT WEATHER

PUSSY-FOOT REGISTERED PATENTED 1909 **Shoes for Baby**

Buy a pair of PUSSY FOOT Slippers or Boots

—at—

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

SHOE REPAIRING SERVICE

of the highest degree of excellence is our constant aim. That we succeed in giving universal satisfaction is demonstrated by the fact that our customers come again and again and our business is constantly growing. Coupled with first-class work is the inducement offered by our reasonable prices.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE NORMILE GROCERY

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

The Very Best in GROCERIES

Fresh Meats of all kinds.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.
Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat, ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

—o—

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative store is handling a car of feed a week.

We have the fishing tackle that catches the fish. See it at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Water Glass for preserving your eggs, all size cans, at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Mr. S. C. S. McKim, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, shipped a car of Hogs to Hull, and a car of cattle to Toronto on Monday.

For your afternoon Teas and Bridge parties go to **H. W. Kelly** and get a bottle of his large olives they are sure to please. He keeps them in one gallon bottles for banquets.

The remains of Mrs. Savage (formerly Tillie Watson, of Deseronto) reached Deseronto on Monday from Melita, Man. Deceased was a daughter of the late John Watson, and was about forty-five years old.

A meeting of those interested in the Chautauqua was held at the close of the performance on Friday evening and a contract was entered into to have the Chautauqua come to Napanee again next year. The date will be as nearly as possible the same as this year.

The Rathbun mansion on the south side of main street, Deseronto is being torn down. During the days of the flying corps it was used as an hospital. The building was unoccupied for several yearl prior to the coming of the flying corps.

The following pupils of Miss Hattie Wartman, A.T.C.M., have successfully passed their examinations in music recently held by the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Introductory, first-class honors, Ruth Miller. Pass—Leone Sampson. Junior—Elleanor Ham.

The United States authorities paid a reward of fifty dollars for the person of Wm. Ellis, the thief arrested by constable Beard while burglarizing the Fair grocery two weeks ago. Mr. Loyst, gaoler, delivered the prisoner to the American authorities and claims the reward which he received.

Ptes. Geo. Jackson and Ronald Bedford, R.C.H.A., Kingston, were before the Police Magistrate on Thursday afternoon and were committed for trial on a charge of stealing a horse and rig from J. H. Vanalstine, liveryman. The outfit was recovered at Deseronto where the accused men abandoned it.

Kodak Work, Developing and printing a specialty—not amateur work—Try my films for good results. Bring them in and take home real pictures. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive prompt attention. Regular prices Terms, cash with order.

Mrs. R. Shipman,
John Street, two doors south of Express Printing House.

Anyone reading "Fish, Fishing, and Fishermen" by Geo. R. Belton in ROD AND GUN IN CANADA for July cannot help thinking of the good old days when a bent pin, a piece of string and a willow switch made the best fishing tackle for shiners, chubs and rock bass. "The Albino Bass of the Ottawa" is the title of a real fishing story from the Dominion Capital which is one of the several good stories in the national outdoor magazine for July.

The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Woodcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Woodcock, Napanee, to Forrest W. Hagerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. DeForest Hagerman, Rusholme Road, Toronto, was solemnized by the Rev. T. P. O'Connor, Napanee, on Monday morning. The attendants were Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Remmer, Utica, N. Y. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served the immediate families of the bride and groom, at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman left for an extended trip, following which they will take up their residence in Toronto.

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HALF HOLIDAY

Every Wednesday beginning June 18th, and continuing until August 27th, the Merchants of Napanee have decided to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, noon. 28c

—o—

"Elastica" Mixed Paints and Floor Enamels and Varnishes **at NIXON'S.**

—o—

The pickling season calls for Spices, Vinegar, bottle wax and pickle corks. You can get them at WALLACE'S, the leading grug store.

Bring your Foot Troubles here

and have your feet scientifically fitted with the proper appliances to prevent

Fallen Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.

The Haines Shoe Houses
NAPANEE,
Belleville and Smiths Falls.
23tf

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PERSONALS

Mr. E. S. Naylor returned from overseas last week.

Messrs Roy Howie, and Garnet Chatterson arrived home from overseas on Friday last.

Miss Eleanor Davis left on Tuesday for Toronto and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Mr. W. J. Shannon is attending a Masonic meeting in Toronto this week. His family accompanied him to spend a few days in the city. They motored up.

Mr. E. B. Bell, Belleville, was in Napanee for the glorious 12th.

Mr. T. C. Smith of the staff of the Collegiate Institute, has resigned his position to accept the position of headmaster of the Gananoque High School.

Mrs. S. L. Daly and daughter, Miss Kathryn, have gone to their summer camp at Bogart's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Thompson have gone to Bogart's for the balance of the holidays.

Misses Tllie Waller, Norma Ballard, Chrystabel Taylor, and Master Donald Caton are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy's family at Bartlett's camp.

Mr. M. B. Trumpour and his mother, Dorland, have purchased Mr. John T. Soby's double house on Bridge street, and will take possession on September 1st.

Miss Norma Shannon arrived home from Saskatoon on Friday last.

Mr. W. B. Shorey, Newburgh, arrived home from overseas last week.

Mr. W. W. Sicker, Rochester, N. Y., spent a few days last week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Levi Wagar, of Syracuse, N. Y., is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Wagar, South Napanee.

Miss Elizabeth VanLuven returned on Monday last from Cleveland where she has been studying violin with the noted Russian violinist, Skibinsky.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. VanLuven entertained Dr. Evans on Saturday and Sunday and Dr. Adam on Tuesday of Chautauqua week.

Miss Loreina Wilson returned home Wednesday from Columbus, Ohio, where she was one of the one hundred Canadian stewards at the three weeks' Centenary Celebration of American Methodist Missions.

Mrs. E. Herron and Mr. Wilfred Riley, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. G. A. Wallace.

Miss Bruce, Miss Sodden, and Miss Ruttan, Toronto, were guests of Mrs. G. A. Wallace on Tuesday.

Lieut. Joe Acton, Gananoque, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Miss Nellie Casey is home for July from Troy, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gonsolus, Peterboro, are guests of Mr and Mrs. Robt. McMillan.

Pte. Jas. E. Fenwick arrived home from overseas on Monday night. Mr. Fenwick has been in Russia during the past year.

Miss M. Vanslyck is spending a few weeks in Bellevile.

Mr. R. F. Bicknell, of Boise, Idaho, who has been touring the continent the last three months, arrived in town last Wednesday on his return from England and is this week visiting his mother, Mrs. J. T. Grange.

Dr. McDonald and family, of Colorado, who are on a motor trip through Ontario were guests of Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick on Thursday.

Mr. Jimmie Fitzpatrick spent last week with Dr. Kidd, Eastern Hospital, Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Zina Joyce, of Toronto, spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Joyce.

Miss Edna Sweet, Spokane, Wash., who has been the guest of Mrs. E. L. VanLuven, Moscow, left for home last week.

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MARRIAGES

Scott—Anderson—At the parsonage of the Congregational Church, Edmonton, Alta., on Wednesday, May 7th, 1919, by Rev. A. E. Lloyd, Edith May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, formerly of Prince Edward county, to Thomas Scott, of that city.

—o—

DEATHS

Scott—At Napanee, on Thursday, July 10th, 1919, William Cornelius Scott, aged 66 years.

Denyes—At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, July 9th, 1919, Geo. Denyes, formerly of Ernestown.

Sine—At South Napanee, at the residence of her son, Mr. A. O. Sine, on Sunday, July 13th, 1919, Adelia Sine, aged 76 years, 2 months, 11 days.

—o—

No danger of your fruit spoiling if you use Wallace's Preserving Powder. P.S.—Be sure you get the good jar rings that will not spoil your fruit— We can guarantee of jar rings to be free from all chemicals—WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

—o—

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir :—

Speeding on our streets, and parking cars in front of stores is becoming a great nuisance, and sadly needs abating. Our lawmakers should take notice and act accordingly. Several years ago a by-law was passed restricting the use of the sidewalks for display purposes to two feet in front of the building, but by the looks of our walks now some of our merchants take a large part of the walk for that purpose, so that with the greed of our merchants, and numerous automobiles, controlled by light-headed amateurs, the poor pedestrian has little or no rights left on our highways.

Your attention, Mr. Editor, to this matter will be greatly appreciated by yours respectfully,

A CRONIC GRUMBLER.

—o—

If you want to be sure of results ask for Eastman "Kodak" film. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

Get W.S. and Thrift Stamps.

VACATION DAYS

At the Robinson Company Store

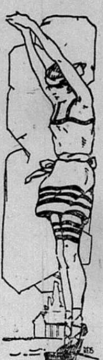
you will find ample merchandise for your summertime wearing whether it be for camp, the city, or just to wear at home.

This Week we Summarize the Situation in Brief.

Your every desire has been successfully anticipated.

NOTE THE VALUES.

SWIM AND KEEP YOUNG—IF YOU GO TO CAMP YOU WILL NEED A BATHING SUIT



To successfully enjoy the bathing at Camp one must be comfortably and properly clad in a serviceable bathing suit. It is not enough to be properly clad but milady must see to it that her suit is cut on approved style lines, that it does not hinder her swimming, that it is good looking, that it is good value. The suits we offer you are lines suited to meet every requirement.

At $6.00 is a very cleverly designed suit in lustre. Two types of sleeve are offered. Each garment is smartly trimmed in a bright tone of Maize, Green, Purple, or Black and White. Navy and black are the colors which predominate.

A suit made in Lustre, with Lustre Tights, is priced at **$6.75.** This garment will not hold the water, is fast color, and everything considered, makes a desirable suit. In Navy only.

The youthful swimmer will choose a suit in wool or Jersey Owing to their simple one piece style, they prove ideal for diving or for long swims. They are made from fine quality of yarn and are trimmed in tones of gold, rose and white, while the principal shades are Copen, Purple, Red, Green and Navy. Priced at **$5.00, $5.25, $6.75.**

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited, NAPANEE

SPECIAL $5.00 CLEARANCE IN WHITE MILLINERY

SNAPPY SHAPES—CLEVERLY TRIMMED

Summer even though it be hot is a delightful season of the year. It is especially interesting because one can choose cool light summery wearing apparel for any occasion.

To women who have not as yet secured their mid summer hat, this **special $5.00 Clearance** should interest. On the Sale Table are hats with sheer brims of Tulle, Chiffon, and Mohair. Ribbons and flowers are used for trimmings while Togels and Milans are the braids featured. From every viewpoint except price, these hats are extremely up-to-date.

In our Millinery Parlors are Colored Trimmed Hats reduced to $3.79 for Quick Clearance. For the same reason are Black Trimmed Hats marked **$4.98 each.**

ROBINSON'S UNEXCELLED MILLINERY SERVICE

A NEW SHIPMENT OF CURTAIN SCRIM AND NET JUST IN

A very desirable Curtain Material (Scrim) 36 inches wide, which we will sell at this special and popular price **30 cents a yard.** Ivory or White with neat drawn work borders.

Other Curtain Materials—in choice patterns and fine quality White, Ivory, Ecru, or combination colors at **50 cents, 55 cents, 60 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, 85 cents, 90 cents, $1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, and 2.50 per yard.**

A very Choice Assortment of Medium Priced Curtains of Scrim and Marquisette.

$3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $3.95, 4.25, $4.50, 4.75, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, and $6.95 per pair. Many of these cannot be duplicated even at an advance over these prices.

GRASTEX RUGS ARE THE IDEAL SUMMER RUGS

Nearly all sizes, including 6 by 10 and 6 by 12 feet runners. Cool sweet, clean, washable, reversible, very moderately priced **$2.25 to $13.50 each.** Designs are handsome stencilled conventional or Chinese. Quality is heavy and lies flat without fastening.

GIFT PIECES OF FINE CUT GLASS at very Special Prices 44 cts each—Special Sale of Finely Cut Sherbets—44 cts each

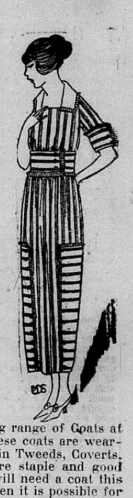
This Sherbet is the Standard low or short stem, having regular or convex bowl, cut in the popular Butterfly and Flower patterns, which may be matched in other pieces as the most popular stock pattern. Built a little more sturdy than other Sherbets it is ideal for everyday use. Two shapes—**Special Sale price this week only, 44 cents each.**

GLASS WATER SETS—60 cents, 65 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents, $2.75, $4.00, $5.00. Why use common glasses when you can get fine, daintily cut Tumblers for **12½ cents each at** ROBINSON'S

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING Aluminum Ware, Agate Ware, Kitchen Ware, and Preserving Supplies at ROBINSON'S **Visit this Department—Always something new**

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT., 1st Floor up.

FRESH FROM THEIR BOXES THESE VOILE DRESSES ARE INDEED CHARMING

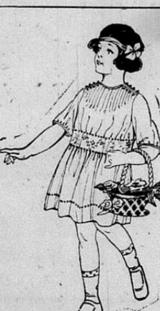


Just recently we received the balance of a line of Summer Dresses which should have reached us weeks ago. They are made from good quality English Voiles and are extremely expuisite from a style view-point, while the colorings are dainty and elegant. Women of preferance will recognize the merit of these exclusively styled washable dresses. Knife pleated tunics feature several numbers. Round neck and square neck dresses in plain and Organdie Trimmed are seen best on misses sizes. Rich, dainty patterns in Pinks, Rose Blues, Tans and Greens are here for your choosing. Priced at **$6.98, $7.25, $8.50, $10.50, $11.25, $15.00, $17.50**

EXTRA WRAPS TO WEAR WHILE MOTORING

Superb Values in Many Lines of Coats

Every day you put off coming into our Store you miss opportunities to secure valuable wearing apparel at money saving prices which we will not be able to duplicate for many years to come. World shortage of raw materials with increased cost of production form barriers which are not surmounted in a day. To-day we are clearing the "left-overs" from our Spring range of Coats at greatly reduced prices. In many cases these coats are wearable the year round. They are developed in Tweeds, Coverts, Poplins and Velours along lines which are staple and good looking. If you need a coat now, if you will need a coat this year, we strongly urge you to buy now when it is possible for us to give you skilfully tailored garments at prices as **$15.00, $17.50, $19.00, $27.50, $32.00,** in colors Navy, Black, Taupe, Brown, Green, and Tweed effects.



CHILDREN'S COOL DRESSES FOR THE HOT WEATHER

MOTHERS—Look through your Children's Wardrobe. Have they suitable Dresses for their Summer Vacation? If not, come and look over our stock of White Dresses. For the infant in short clothes we have dainty Lawn Dresses, with embroidered Yokes, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace, while the bottom is finished with insertion, tucks, and a frill of fine embroidery.

For the older sister we have fine Voiles, hand embroidered, in the slip-over style and caught in at the waist with a sash of colored ribbon. Also the French style in the long waist effect, daintily embroidered, round neck, short sleeves, and ribbon sash. These dresses range in size from 6 months to 14 years. Prices from **75 cents to $14.50:** We also have a good assortment of Colored Wash Dresses in Print and Gingham. One good style in our Gingham Dresses is the slip-over, buttoned on the shoulder, with round neck. We also have the straight one piece dresses with belt. Sizes from 6 months to 14 years. Prices **75 cents to $3.75.**

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS

In a very select range of Patterns : Many of these old Values : If you are in need of a Stair Carpet, secure it while you may at these comparitively low prices. **$1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 a yard.**

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR THE WELL KNOWN CONGOLEUM RUGS

Newest Patterns, all standard sizes, at less than present prevailing prices. Congoleum Rugs are rot proof, Beautiful, Sanitary, will not curl, lie flat on the floor without fastening, may be treated the same as lineoleum or hard wood by waxing or Varnish. **Congoleum Rug Surround** looks exactly like the finest quartered oak floor. Just the thing to put under a rug to fill up uncovered floor spaces. Cut any width at the rate of **$1.00 per square yard.**

QUALITY SERVICE VALUE

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close 5.30 except Saturday.